TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR 1842-43.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

THE ADDRESS

Delivered before the Society on the 16th September, 1842,

BY J. E. TESCHEMACHER, ESQ.

Corresponding Secretary of the Society, &c. &c &c.

DUTTON AND WENTWORTH'S PRINTING HOUSE.

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BOSTON:
DUTTON AND WENTWORTH'S PRINT.
1843.

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Bequest of
Nathaniel J. Kidder

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the fourth day of March, 1843, it was

"*Voted*, That Messrs. Samuel Walker, Benjamin V. French, Otis Johnson and Ebenezer Wight, be a Committee to publish the Transactions of the Society for 1842–3, together with the Address delivered before the Society on the 16th September, 1842, by J. E. Teschemacher, Esq."

REPORT OF THE TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR 1842.

From small beginnings, this Society has gradually risen into consequence and favor. Every recurring anniversary increases the number of its friends and patrons. Indeed, no employment can enlist so many of the better feelings of our nature as the cultivation of the soil. Every thing of taste, refinement and purity, conspires to hallow it. There never was a lover of nature and her beauties, whose soul did not rise, from the contemplation of her productions, to the All-Perfect and Bountiful Creator.

> " One spirit,—His
> Who rules universal nature. Not a flower
> But shows some touch, in freckle, streak, or stain,
> Of his unrivalled pencil. He inspires
> Their balmy odors, and imparts their hues,
> And bathes their eyes with nectar, and includes,
> In grains as countless as the sea-side sands,
> The forms, with which he sprinkles all the earth.
> Happy who walks with him! whom what he finds
> Of flavor or of scent in fruit or flower,
> Or what he views of beautiful or grand
> In nature, from the broad majestic oak
> To the green blade, that twinkles in the sun,
> Prompts with remembrance of a present God.
> His presence, who made all so fair, perceived,
> Makes all still fairer!"

We rejoice to see, in our own country, and to learn from almost every part of the world, that Horticultural Societies have the sanction of the wise; the patronage of the powerful, the great and the good; the smiles of the fair and lovely; and the cheering good wishes of the refined and virtuous. We have, therefore, every thing to encourage us to still further and greater exertions.

The advantages arising from this and similar Societies, to the public, are even now but imperfectly understood; but, in the course of a few years, our labors will be appreciated, and the "tree known by its *fruits*."

The Committee have not deemed it important to publish the reports of the weekly exhibitions, but have selected therefrom such matter as, in their opinion, is of particular interest, which, together with the Address delivered before the Society by our Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Teschemacher, Esq. (which will be found at the close of this volume),—the Report of the Annual Exhibition,—the Celebration of the 14th Anniversary of the Society, at Concert Hall,—and the Reports of the various Standing Committees, on premiums awarded during the past season, and the premiums offered for the ensuing year, is respectfully submitted.

Amendment to the by-laws, January 29th, 1842.

Mr. Wm. Oliver proposed the following amendment to the 8th article of the Constitution: "That candidates for subscription membership shall be proposed at a meeting of the Society, and be balloted for at the next meeting; provided, that two weeks shall elapse between said proposal and balloting; and provided, further, that three black balls shall be considered equivalent to a rejection of any person balloted for as a subscription member."

At a meeting of the Society, March 5th, 1842—

The President read the following report, presented by the Flower Committee:—

"Report of the Flower Committee on the Premium offered by the Society for the destruction of the Rose Slug:"

"The Flower Committee, to whom were referred the applications for the Society's premium offered for the destruction of the Rose Slug, by order of the Society, beg leave to present their Report:—

"The number of applications has been but two; one from D. Haggerston, gardener to J. P. Cushing, Watertown, and one from Jesse Dike, of Stoneham."

"The communication from Mr. Haggerston was made to the Society the middle of June last, just at the season of the year when the rose slug makes its appearance. The communication was extensively published in the periodicals and newspapers of the day, in order that the public generally, as well as the members of the Society, might avail themselves of its benefits, and the committee arrive at more certain conclusions in regard to its efficacy. Several members of your Committee, individually, made immediate trial of the experiment, and the complete success which attended

their efforts, in fully subduing this most destructive insect, satisfied each that no better, safer, or more simple and expeditious plan could be devised.

"Wishing, however, to leave the subject open, in order to secure a better mode, if such should be discovered, the Committee took no further note of the same at that time. Your Committee, therefore, have come to the conclusion, that it is unnecessary for the Society to await further applications for the premium offered for the destruction of the rose slug.

"They do not think a safer, neater, or more certain method, could be suggested to exterminate this insect, than that of Mr. Haggerston. It has received the universal assent of all who have made trial of it. The rose may now again be seen in the splendor of former years, before the depredations of the slug were known. The 'Queen of Flowers' will again reign superior over the many beauties of the flower-garden; and now that so many choice new varieties have been added to the rose tribe, by the labors of the French florists, a rich display of its lovely flowers is in store for those who are desirous of cultivating one of the most popular and admired of all plants.

The Committee, in view of these facts, would, without further consideration or delay, recommend that the Society award to Mr. Haggerston the premium of one hundred and twenty dollars, offered by them for the most effectual means of destroying the rose slug.

"Respectfully submitted.

"CHARLES M. HOVEY, *Chairman.*"

The above report was accepted.

At a meeting of the Society, April 30th, 1842—

Mr. Vose, (late President of the Society,) read to the Society a translated copy of M. Tougard's letter.

(COPY.)

Rouen, (France,) Dec. 20th, 1841.

HON. E. VOSE, President of the Mass. Hort. Society:

SIR,—I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me the 22d August, 1839, which was delivered to me by Mr. Bosson. And I have also received a letter from Mr. Robert T. Paine, Corresponding Secretary, advising me that I had been elected an honorary member of your Society, and at the same time enclosing my diploma. I assure you that I highly appreciate the honor which has been conferred upon me, and I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the same, and also to present them to the Society, to which I now feel it an honor to belong.

Believe me, sir, I shall always be happy of occasion to do whatever may be in my power to render our communications more and more agreeable.

I have noticed, by the report of the transactions of your honorable Society, for the years 1837 and 1838, which you had the goodness to send me, how much you have been occupied with horticulture, and the extent of your efforts to hasten its progress. Persevere, gentlemen, in this course, and the whole world will owe to you its benedictions; for we do not labor for the benefit of a single nation, but for mankind in general. Every people now understand that the well-being of one is reflected upon others. Distance may separate men, but the same sentiment unites and guides their efforts—the felicity and happiness of all. I have read with much interest the remarks of Mr. J. L. Russell on this subject, for which, as also the numbers of the N. E. Farmer, which you were good enough to send me, I beg you to accept my thanks. I shall at all times feel gratified for the receipt of similar publications.

I have had the honor of presenting you as an honorary member of our Society, by which you have been unanimously elected. It flatters itself that you will accept the appointment, and that it may be the means of drawing closer the ties by which our two Societies are now connected. I enclose herewith your diploma.

I have sent you some of my catalogues, from which I beg you to select, should there be any thing desired by your Society. It will give me pleasure to receive a list of the plants of your country, (American seeds and plants of open culture.) Should you desire seeds from here, be good enough to let me know it, and they shall be forwarded.

As the present parcel is somewhat voluminous, I have sent it through the medium of your legation at Paris; but you can forward letters to me by the Havre packets, to my address, ("Mons. Tougard, President de la Societé d'horticulture a Rouen.") Should the parcel be somewhat large, you may send it to the address of "Mons. Bachelet Negu, Marchand de Virer, Rue de la Cinque au Havre," to be forwarded to me, and that friend will do the needful at the custom-house.

It is nearly a year since I addressed you a letter by a friend who proposed to visit Boston, and I lately learned that he had not been there, and that, should he be with you, it would be still later, which determined me to write you again.

I beg you to accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

I am your obedient and very humble servant,

TOUGARD,

Honorary member of the Horticultural Society of Boston, of Paris, of Liege, of Antwerp, &c. &c., of the Free Society of Emulation of the Department of the Lower Seine, member of the Normande Association, Rouen, &c. &c.

At a meeting of the Society, June 4th, 1842—

On motion of Mr. Walker, it was voted, That the Chairmen of the different Committees be requested to report the weekly exhibitions of flowers and fruits. And that, in the absence of the Chairman of either Committee, any member of the Committee be requested to perform the duty of furnishing a report for the New England Farmer.

Also, that each person sending for exhibition flowers or fruits, be respectfully requested to send the names, and, if necessary, a description, of the specimens presented.

At a meeting of the Society, July 2d, 1842—

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Prof. Fischer, director of the Imperial Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg, Russia. The letter was accompanied by pamphlets, which were laid before the Society.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Prof. Fischer.

The Corresponding Secretary also laid before the Society a package of seeds, received from Dr. King, Curator of the National Institute, Washington. They were some of those collected by the Exploring Expedition, on the western coast of America.

The usual vote of thanks was passed.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

On the 14th, 15th and 16th Sept.....1842.

"Meditation here
May think down hours to moments. Here the heart
May give a useful lesson to the head,
And learning wiser grow without his books."

From year to year the public become more interested in the science of horticulture, and unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, the day is not far distant when all classes of the community will be interested in, and delighted with, the cultivation of the soil.

Our readers will recollect that the drenching rains and stormy weather, previous to, and during the exhibition, had greatly injured the Dahlia, and other flowers; and we must acknowledge that we were fearful, when we commenced decorating the hall, that our tables of fruit and stands of

flowers would not be filled to the extent of some previous years ; but our doubts were soon removed. We stated to our friends that we wanted their aid, and by Wednesday noon every table was crowded with fruit and every stand covered with flowers.

Where so much has been done, and so well done, by the contributors, it is a difficult task for us to enter into details, and to acknowledge our obligations to our friends individually in the manner we should like to do ; but we cannot refrain to offer our thanks to Messrs. Haggerston, Story, Carter, and McLennan, and to other members who took a part with us, for their ready assistance in decorating the room.

The number of pot-plants was greater than last year, and comprised better and more select varieties. Among the most conspicuous of these was a fine specimen of Lagerstrœmia indica, belonging to the President of the Society, upwards of eight feet high, and proportionally broad ; it was in full bloom, and was deservedly admired. Several fuchsias from the Botanic Garden and S. Sweetser, were elegant objects, and added much to the display. The noble Fan Palm, (Chamærops humilis,) from the collection of Mr. Cushing, was very imposing ; a fine date palm (Phœnix dactylifera,) contrasted well with the other plants. Achimines coccinea, well grown and in fine bloom, Russellia juncea, and a fine tall specimen of the elegant Abutilon striatum, from the Public Garden, were each very showy. In addition to these, several plants were exhibited, grown in soil to which *guano* had been added ; these were more particularly intended to illustrate the experiments of Mr. Teschemacher, who delivered the annual address, in which he referred to these plants.

For the decorations of the hall, the committee are indebted to Messrs. Winship for a very splendid pyramidal bouquet; to Mr. James L. L. F. Warren, for a very large and beautiful bouquet of dahlias ; and to Dr. J. C. Howard, Brookline, for a large and elegant bouquet, displaying great taste in its arrangement. These decorations were, as they deserved to be, greatly admired.

In the Dahlia stands we noticed beautiful specimens of Primrose, Uxbridge Magnet, Rouge et Noir, Pickwick, Maid of Bath, and Marshal Soult, from the President of the Society ; Ne Plus Ultra, Eva and Pickwick, from Mr. J. Stickney, Boston ; Pickwick, Lady Rae Read, Maid of Bath and Rienzi, by Mr. H. W. Dutton, Boston ; Fowler's Queen Victoria, Sarah, and Lady Bathurst, by Dr. J. H. Trowbridge, Dorchester ; Revenge and Marshal Soult, by Mr. Sprague, Boston ; Countess of Pembroke, Beauty of the Plain, Widnall's Queen and Eclipse, by Mr. David Haggerston, Watertown; Virgin Queen, (extra fine, and very large,) Fireball, Pickwick, and Miss Jones, by Mr. J. F. Trull, Dorchester ; Widnall's Queen, (very superb and fine,) Pickwick, Bridesmaid and Francis, by Messrs.

Hovey & Co., Boston; Ne plus Ultra and Fireball, (extra,) by Mr. S. Sweetser, Woburn; Pickwick and Primrose, by Mr. Parker Barnes, Boston. There were also several other fine specimens, by Messrs. J. L. L. F. Warren, Breck & Co., Carter, Meller, McLennan, H. K. Oliver, and S. Walker.

The fruit was excellent, but not in so great variety, or in such profusion, as last year. Mr. Manning sent a large number of pears, apples, peaches, &c. The President exhibited a number of specimens, of fine appearance and extra size. Mr. O. Johnson's and Mr. Vose's fruits were exceedingly fine. Mr. David Haggerston presented a basket of nectarines and peaches, forming the base of a pyramid, which supported several clusters of grapes from Mr. Cushing's large and extensive collection; the Muscat of Alexandria were rich indeed, and berries of the Black Hamburg were of monstrous size, many of them measuring three to four inches in circumference. An immense large cluster of the Black Hamburg was sent by Joseph Grennell, Esq., of New Bedford. Very fine grapes and peaches from Col. Perkins's vineries. Apples and pears from Mr. French. A most beautiful display of peaches was made by Mr. J. Hill; it consisted of several baskets of the Lemon Rareripe, large, handsome, and very deeply colored. But these are only some of the more remarkable of the fruits exhibited. Every collection contained something worthy of notice; and the names of all the fruits exhibited will be given in our report.

On Friday, the 16th, at 12 o'clock, noon, an address was delivered before the Society, at the Swedenborgian Chapel, by J. E. Teschemacher, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society. The address was replete with useful information, detailing some experiments with *guano*.

Our report is as follows:—

PLANTS.

From the President of the Society; a lage plant of Lagerstrœmia indica.

From J. P. Cushing, Esq.; Chamærops humilis, Phœnix dactylifera, Amaryllis Belladonna, Ardisia crenulata, Poinciana insignis, diosmas, oleanders, roses, &c.

From W. E. Carter; Cereus senilis, Campanula pyramidalis, Hakea gibbosa, Beaufortia decussata, Fuchsia globosa, stricta and grandiflora, Nerium coronarium, &c.

From Messrs. Winship; orange trees in fruit, Tecoma capensis, Agapanthus umbellatus, Cereus speciosissimus, Alloysia citriodora, two large Salvia splendens and fulgens, Begonia discolor, &c.

From W. Meller; Oxalis Bowiei, in bloom, Fuchsia globosa and tenella, myrtle orange, Gloxinia speciosa, seedling calceolaria, yellow and white tea roses, heliotropes, salvias, &c.

From J. L. L. F. Warren; a large plant of Maurandya Barclayana, Begonia sp., Cycas revoluta, Tecoma capensis, orange tree in fruit, Salvia splendens, &c.

From the Public Garden; Russellia juncea, Stapelia ambigua, Achimenes coccinea, Salvia patens, Abutilon striatum, Fuchsia fulgens, cockscomb, camellias, &c. Some of them were potted in common soil, others with common soil and guano, and others in charcoal.

From S. Sweetser; camellias raised from eyes in 1840, 1841, and 1842; Fuchsia gracilis and globosa, Lechenaultia formosa, blush tea and Triumph of Luxembourg roses, budded on tall stems, Euphorbia Poinsettii, &c.

BOUQUETS AND CUT FLOWERS.

From the President; a fine lot of Chinese roses.

From Hovey and Co.; a great variety of superb double German asters; also roses, verbenas, Didiscus cæruleus, Phlox Drummondii, scarlet zinnia, &c.

From Josiah Stickney; a fine display of German asters.

From J. F. Trull; German asters, verbenas, and other flowers.

From W. Meller; roses, flowers of various kinds, and handsome bouquets.

From S. R. Johnson; fine German asters and verbenas.

Bouquets from J. Hovey.

From W. Kenrick; a large basket of flowers, prettily arranged, and an immense bouquet, four feet wide and five feet high.

From J. Breck & Co.; German asters and tiger flowers.

From Dr. J. C. Howard; a very large bouquet of dahlias, and several small ones.

From W. E. Carter; bouquets, verbenas, and other flowers.

From Messrs. Winship; a large and beautiful pyramid bouquet, finely arranged; also, a large number of blooms of the Passiflora alata.

From J. L. L. F. Warren; a great bouquet of dahlias, displaying the letter W in the centre.

From J. A. Kenrick; several fine bouquets.

From S. Sweetser; German asters, verbenas, roses, &c.

From Miss Little, Cambridge; fine balsams, and a bouquet of dahlias.

DAHLIAS.

From the President of the Society; Marshal Soult, Primrose, Rouge et Noir, Maid of Bath, Pickwick, Unique, Constantia, Mackenzie's Perfection, Mrs. Jones, Uxbridge Magnet, Andrew Hofer, Eva, Argo, &c.

From J. Stickney; Argo, Pickwick, Marshal Soult, Miss Johnson, Ne plus Ultra, Metella, &c.

From J. H. Trowbridge, Dorchester; Contender, Mrs. Rushton, Sarah, Marshal Soult, Heroine, Reliance, Unique, Virgin Queen, &c.

From J. F. Trull; Mrs. Jones, Fireball, Virgin Queen, Pickwick, Rienzi, Hero of Tippecanoe, Mrs. Rushton, Bree's Rosa, Glory, Hylas, Marshal Soult, Ne plus Ultra, Duke of Bedford, &c.

From Hovey & Co.; Widnall's Queen, Pickwick, Eva, Bridesmaid, Metella, Le Grand Baudine, Andrew Hofer, Argo, Bishop of Winchester, Maid of Bath, Regina, Jones's Francis, Marshal Soult, Sulphurea Elegans, Exampler, Widnall's Eclipse, Quilled Perfection, Henry Fletcher, Yellow Perfection, Unique, Premier, Striata formosissima, &c.

From D. Haggerston; Rienzi, Pickwick, Virgin Queen, Unique, Suffolk Hero, Rosa, Argo, &c.

From W. Meller; a variety of blooms, some very good.

From J. G. Sprague; Reliance, Miss Johnson, Rosa, Pickwick, &c.

From A. McLennan; a number of specimens including several choice varieties.

From H. W. Dutton; Charles XII., Metella, Majestic, Mrs. Jones, Pickwick, Maid of Bath, Primrose, Striata formosissima, Marshal Soult, Hero of Tippecanoe, Conqueror of the World, Le Grand Baudine, Famosa, Lady Rae Read, Constantia, Premier, Rienzi, &c.

From S. Sweetser; Virgin Queen, Juno, Advancer, Reliance, Heroine, Lady Bruce, Castanda, Miss Scroope, Unique, Mrs. Rushton, Fireball, Sylph, Hope, Grace Darling, &c.

From J. Breck & Co.; a variety of blooms.

From J. H. White; Pickwick, Duchess of Portland, Maria, Le Grand Baudine, Unique, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of the Plain, Virgin Queen, &c.

From H. K. Oliver, Salem; a stand of fine blooms.

Blooms were also shown by P. Barnes, W. E. Carter, A. Bowditch, J. L. L. F. Warren, and others, of which we have no list of the names.

FRUITS.

From the President of the Society; the following pears:—Andrews, Napoleon, Bonne Louise de Jersey, Beurré Diel, Beurré Bronze, Autumn Superb, Monsieur le Curé, Belmont, Capiaumont, Chaumontel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Glout Morceau, Brown Beurré, Belle et Bonne, Bartlett, Prince's St. Germain, pear from Van Mons, Whitfield, King Edward, Ne plus Meuris, Long Green, Wilkinson, Beurré d'Amalis, Echasserie, Lewis, Cushing, Easter Beurré, Fulton, Rouse Lench, Young's Baking or Pound, Belle Lucrative, Queen Caroline, Cumberland, Fondante du Bois, Columbian, Catillac, Beurré d'Aremberg, Iron or Black pear of Worcester, Doyenné Blanc, St. Michael, Buffum, Bleeker's Meadow, Dix, Seckel, Alpha, Thompson's, Colmar, Late Wilbur, French pear (unknown,) Green

pear of Yair, Pope's Quaker, Bezi de la Motte, Héricart, Bon Chrétien Fondante, Verte Longue d'Automne, Urbaniste, Cantelope of New-Haven, Rousselet de Rheims, Garnons, Bergamot de Paques, and Heathcot. Also—Coe's Golden Drop, Blue Imperatrice, Lombard, and Quetche or Prune plums; Yellow Red Rareripe and seedling peaches; and Fall Harvey, Minister, Adams's Sweeting, and two varieties of seedling apples.

From Robert Manning, Salem; pears, viz.:—Belle et Bonne, No. 668 Van Mons, Shenk's, Rousselet de Meester, Muscadine, Glout Morceau, Cumberland, Passe Colmar, Ronville, Easter Beurré, Bezi de la Motte, Harvard, Winter Nelis, St. Michael, Beurré Bronze, Forme Urbaniste, Calabasse, Urbaniste, Huguenot, Bon Chrétien Turc, Seckel, Heathcot, Iron, Jalousie, Wilkinson, Henry IV., King Edward, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Lammas, Belle Lucrative, Prince's St. Germain, Naumkeag, Dearborn's Seedling, Beurré Duval, Andrews, Beurré Bosc, Capiaumont, Bonne Louise Royale, Summer Thorn, Commodore, Beurré Van Mons, Poire d'Amour, Hannas, Beurré Diel, Boucquia, Beauchamps, Jalousie of Vendée, Lewis, Rouse Lench, St. Ghislain, Gilogil, Dundas, Washington, Long Green of Autumn, Duchess of Mars, Dix, Echasserie, Beurré d'Aremberg, Johonnot, Alpha, Hays, Belle de Flanders, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Bartlett, Pailleau, Poire Cellestin, Hacon's Incomparable, Althorp Crassane, Fulton, Roi de Wurtemburg, Catillac, Pound, Héricart, Dumortier, Chaumontel, Monsieur le Curé, Cabot, Queen of the Low Countries, Marie Louise, Amanda's double, Brown Beurré, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Quillettette, Beurré Amandes, Bleeker's Meadow, Pope's Russet, John Dean, Green Sugar, Great Citron of Bohemia, Capsheaf, Dearborn, (Van Mons,) Bonne Louise de Jersey, Bal Armudi, Cantelope, Styrian, Monarch, Buffum, Nouvelle Bossouck, Long Green, Brown St. Germain, Beurré d'Angleterre, Sullivan, Josephine, Wilhelmina, Phillips, Bezi de Montigny, and Beurré d'Amalis. Peaches—Crawford's Early, Apricot peach, Malta, Red Rareripe, Hogg's Melacaton, Yellow Alberge, Yellow Rareripe, Cole's Early, Kenrick's Heath, Grosse Mignonne, Brattle's White, Hastings's Rareripe, New York Rareripe, Cutter's Yellow Rareripe, Walter's Early. Plums—Green Gage, Kirk's seedling, and Italian Prune. Apples—Dutch Codlin, Reinette Cœur de France, Yellow Bellflower, President, Gravenstein, Boxford, Rhode Island Greening, Danvers Winter Sweet, Baldwin, Lyscom, Sam Young, Summer Rambour, Haskell Sweet, Canadian Reinette, Fall Harvey, Pennock's Red, Minister, Green Sweet, Baltimore, Ribstone Pippin, Fameuse, English Sweet, Cambuthnethan.

From B. V. French, Braintree; the following pears:—Monsieur le Curé, Julienne, Belle et Bonne, Grosse Bruxelles, Beurré d'Amalis, Passe Colmar, Beurré d'Argenson, Mouille Bouche, Angleterre d'Hiver, Coffin's Virgoulouse, Sargent, St. Lézin, Verte Longue Panache, Bleeker's Meadow,

Messire Jean, Poire d'Ananas, Harvard, Phillips, Long Green, Beurré Knox, Beurré Romain, Napoleon, Spanish Bon Chrétien, Seckel, King's Bon Chrétien, and seven kinds names unknown. Apples—Newark King, Burrasoe, Sweet Russet, Ruggles's Queening, Garden Royal, Dutch Codlin, Pearmain, American Wine, Adams's Sweet, Roxbury Russet, Pomme d'Api, Red Winter, Sweet Seek-no-further, Golden Russet, Swaar, Blenheim Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, Jonathan, English Wine, Mela Carla, Red Everlasting, King of the Pippins, Bellflower, Black Apple, Blenheim Orange, Canada Reinette, Winter Spice, Prince's Seek-no-further, Gardner's Sweet, Danvers Winter Sweet, Porter, Gloria Mundi, Garden Striped, Hawthornden, and three kinds unknown; also, Coe's Golden Drop, and Blue Imperatrice plums.

From Josiah Lovett, 2d, Beverly; Bartlett, Seckel, St. Ghislain, and Harvard pears; Long Blue plums.

From George Brown, Beverly; the following pears—Bartlett, Rousselet de Rheims, Prince's St. Germain, Epine d'Eté, Monsieur le Curé, Passe Colmar, Passans d'Hiver, Bleeker's Meadow, La Vanstalle, St. Michael, Compte de Michaud, Foxley, Jalousie, Héricart, Williams's early, Beauchamps, Brown Beurré, Harvard, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Messire Jean, Seckel, Holland, French (unknown), two varieties from Paris, Me., Easter Beurré, Autumn Bergamot, and Pound pear; also, Drap d'Or, Pearmain, and Pomme d'Api apples, and a kind unknown.

From Elijah Vose, Dorchester; Urbaniste, Napoleon, Long Green, Cushing, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Bartlett, Winter Warden, Buffum, and Bezi de la Motte pears; Gravenstein, Hawthorndean, Old English Codlin, Mackay's Sweeting, King of the Pippins (English), and Roman Kryger apples.

From Wm. B. Kingsbury, Roxbury; Bartlett pears.

From Isaac Hager, Newton Lower Falls; Bartlett pears, and a new seedling peach.

From Joseph Balch, Roxbury; the following pears—Louise Bonne d'Avranches, Bartlett, Pope's Quaker, Doyenné d'Hiver, Echasserie, Heathcot, Summer Thorn, Franc Real, Bergamot de Soulers, Winter Bergamot, Beurré doré, and Beurré d'Amalis; apples—English apple, Blenheim Orange, Striped Sweet Russet, Garden Sweeting, McCarty, Hop, Hawthornden, Fair Maid, and a kind name unknown.

From Azel Bowditch, Roxbury; Bartlett and St. Michael pears, and black Hamburg grapes.

From Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport; Dix, St. Ghislain, Wilkinson, Beurré Diel, Andrews, Marie Louise, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Napoleon, Belle Lucrative, and Cushing pears.

From W. H. Sumner, Roxbury; Boughton Bergamot pears.

From Richard D. Hill, Geneva, N. Y.; Roxbury Russet apples, growth of 1841.

From Edward Flint, Leicester; Cloth of Gold plums, and Rhode Island Greening apples.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn; the following pears—Bartlett, Buffum, Passé Colmar, St. Michael, Striped Long Green, Green Sugar, Easter Beurré, Harvard, Summer Thorn, Julienne, Calabasse, Charles of Austria, Beurré Diel, Pound, Catillac, Swan's Egg, Washington, Cushing, Bonne Louise, Princess of Orange, Monsieur le Curé, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bleeker's Meadow, Jalousie, Long Green of Autumn, Napoleon, Seckel, Roi de Wurtemburg, and three kinds names unknown; also, Semiana, Huling's Superb, and blue Imperatrice plums; George IV. peaches; Porter, Greening, Baldwin, and Fall Harvey apples.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury; Williams's seedling, Summer Thorn, Buffum, Capiaumont, Heathcot, English Bergamot, and two kinds of pears unknown; also, Porter, Lady apple, Ram's-Horn, and Yellow Nonsuch apples, and a kind unknown.

From Hovey & Co., Boston; blue Imperatrice plums, and Scott's Mountain Sprout melons.

From Mrs. Timothy Bigelow, Medford; Spanish Bon Chrétien, and St. Michael pears; Heath, Yellow Rareripe, and Bigelow's seedling peaches; and Rambour de Franc, Monstrous Pippin, and Large Lemon apples.

From Mr. Dwight, Springfield; Dwight's seedling peaches.

From John Clapp, Leicester; Coburg and Jacques peaches; white Gage, blue Gage, and blue Mogul plums; and Porter apples.

From Richard Ward, Roxbury; Bartlett pears, and two kinds names unknown.

From William Forbes, Lexington; black Hamburg, and Muscat of Alexandria grapes.

From W. Meller, Roxbury; black Hamburg grapes; two kinds peaches, names unknown; pears, names unknown.

From John A. Kenrick, Newton; Red Rareripe peaches, and St. Michael, Andrews, and Duchesse d'Angouleme pears.

From J. P. Cushing, Watertown, by David Haggerston; black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Frankendale, black St. Peter, white Frontignac, Syrian, and white Chasselas grapes; Noblesse, Royal George, Nivette, Vanguard, Col. Ansley's, Mignonne, and Madeleine Rouge peaches; Violet Grosse, Newington, Early Newington, Roman, Elruge, and new white or Mountain of Snow nectarines; and the following pears: Bartlett, Bon Chrétien d'Hiver, Sieulle, Colmar Epineaux, Striped Long Green, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bezi de Montigny, Brown Beurré, Doyenné Santeléte, Verte Longue, Sucre Vert, Beurré de Ranz, Beurré Blanc, Epine d'Eté, Doyenné Blanc, Martin Sec, and striped St. Germain.

From J. F. Allen, Salem; black Hamburg and Chasselas grapes; Royal George clingstone peaches; Golden nectarines; and Seckel, Gansell's Bergamot, St. Michael, Bartlett, and Bonne Louise de Jersey pears.

From N. D. Chase, Lynn; Crawford's early peaches.

From William Osborn, Lynn; Bartlett pears.

From J. H. White, gardener to Hon. T. H. Perkins, Brookline; black Hamburg, Muscat of Lunel, white Nice, white Frontignac, black Frontignac, and St. Peter's grapes, and Persian green flesh melons.

From J. Grennel, New Bedford, by his gardener, George Coleman; black Hamburg grapes.

From George Newhall, Dorchester; Bartlett, Fulton, Passe Colmar, Louise bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Broca's Bergamot, and Crassane pears; Belle et Bonne, Bellflower, and Tippecanoe apples.

From J. C. Howard, Brookline; black Hamburg and white Chasselas grapes. Beurré Diel, Duchesse d'Angouleme and two kinds of pears, names unknown. Yellow and red Rareripe peaches; and Persian, Napoleon, Citron, Green Minorca, and green Smyrna melons.

From A. Fisher, Brookline; Andrews, Seckel, Fulton, Roi de Wurtemburg, Bartlett, and five kinds of pears, names unknown; also, Gravenstein apples.

From Horace McFarland, Framingham; St. Michael pears.

From S. R. Johnson, Charlestown; Sweetwater grapes, out-door culture; also, Beurré Diel pears.

From S. Phipps, Dorchester; King's Bon Chrétien, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bartlett, two kinds names unknown, and Long Green pears. Hawthornden and Dutch Codlin apples, and a kind name unknown; also Coe's Golden Drop plums.

From J. Breck & Co., Brighton; Harvard pears.

From A. B. Muzzey, Cambridgeport; a branch containing thirty-eight peaches.

From J. Hovey, Roxbury; Sweetwater grapes and Apple quinces.

From George Walsh, Charlestown; White and Green Gage plums, and two seedlings, white, and red; also seedling peaches; St. Michael pears; and Lady apples.

From A. McLennan, gardener to William Pratt, Watertown; black Hamburg, St. Peter's, Sweetwater, Frontignac, and red Chasselas grapes; also Bartlett pears.

From J. C. Parkinson, Brighton; large red apples, name unknown.

From William Kenrick, Newton; Crawford's Early and Adams's Clingstone peaches.

From Dr. Sparhawk, Walpole, N. H., by A. D. Capen; large striped apples—(beautiful)—name unknown.

From Ebenezer Brown, Lynn; Harvard pears.

From John Hill, W. Cambridge; Oldmixon, Lemon Rareripe, Hill's Lemon Rareripe peaches.

From Madam Eustis, Roxbury; Bartlett pears.

From O. Cook, Brighton; Rareripe peaches.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; Siberian Crab apples; President, seedling, Prince's Yellow Rareripe, Lemon Clingstone, and Red Rareripe peaches; Bartlett, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Napoleon, new French pear, Buffum, St. Marc, Easter Beurré pears; also Red Roman nectarines.

From J. Owen, Cambridge; large red apples, name unknown; also a kind of grape, name unknown.

From J. T. Coffin, Meredith Bridge, N. H.; Bolmar Washington plums.

From H. Dutch, Chelsea; seedling peaches.

From L. Glazier, Gardiner, Me.; an apple grown in a glass globe.

From William Sturgis, Jr., New York; Early Crawford peaches.

From S. H. Colton, Worcester; Early Crawford, Red Rareripe, Yellow Rareripe peaches; Seckel, Beurré Fortunée, Beurré Capiaumont, Bartlett, Napoleon and Buffum pears; also Minister apples.

From J. P. & D. R. Palmer, Boston; a watermelon, weighing six and a half pounds; cultivated by N. S. Bright, Watertown.

From Edmund Smith, W. Cambridge; Bartlett pears.

From William Thomas, Boston; Bartlett pears and Green Gage and Thomas's seedling plums.

From Levi Thaxter, Watertown; Porter apples, and a kind name unknown.

From S. Lyman, Manchester, Ct.; Eve, Gravenstein, Flint's sweet Russet, and Colman apples.

From D. Chaplin, Cambridgeport; Parkinson, Warden? De Tonneau and Poire d' Amour pears.

From Samuel Walker, Roxbury; Bartlett, Monsieur le Curé, Autumn Bergamot, and a kind of pear name unknown.

VEGETABLES.

The exhibition of vegetables, though not near so numerous as in previous seasons, was nevertheless very good in respect to the quality and growth of the articles exhibited. The backward season has been unpropitious for the growth of squashes, and other vegetables which require warm weather, and but a few specimens were shown.

A great variety of fine vegetables were exhibited by Capt. Lovett, of Beverly, viz:—Five heads of purple brocoli; five heads of cauliflower—all large, well grown and excellent specimens; French Sugar, early Blood Turnip and Mangel Wurtzel beets; white Altringham carrots; white Dutch parsnips; white Portugal, yellow and red, and the top or Tree onions. Among the potatoes, there were two seedlings of the growth of 1841, and the Chenango, early Flat, white Dutch, Jackson or Snowball, two kinds of black, and the Round Red. Ruta baga turnips; White bush,

Horticultural, White cranberry, Red cranberry, Purple striped, Sieva, and new Scarlet beans.

From F. W. Macondry; three varieties of celery; South Sea tomatoes; and Crookneck winter squashes.

From Dr. J. C. Howard; Orange, common red, and Cuba tomatoes; also red solid celery.

From J. F. Trull; six roots Bailey's red Giant celery; six roots Bailey's white Giant celery; one basket Cuba tomatoes; six egg plants, and Crookneck winter squashes.

From J. C. Parkinson, Brighton; four kinds Brazilian beet.

From George Walsh; three ears of extra fine corn.

From A. D. Weld; fine large Chenango potatoes.

From George Newhall, Dorchester; yellow tomatoes.

From Mrs. Bigelow, Medford; common red tomatoes—large and fine.

From A. Bowditch; a basket of fine large Chenango potatoes.

Messrs. Hovey & Co exhibited two very large handsome squashes, called the Italian—weight fifty-two pounds each—round and of a deep orange color.

From O. Johnson; sugar beets; early Blood Turnip beets, and Orange carrots—all large and good.

From R. Ward; large and excellent Lima beans.

From J. L. L. F. Warren; several varieties of the fruit of the egg plant.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL WALKER, *Chairman.*

The Anniversary of the Society was celebrated September 16th, at Concert Hall. This large and spacious room was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion; on every side were suspended wreaths of the most beautiful and fragrant flowers; each end of the hall was ornamented with a bouquet of mammoth size, arranged with exquisite taste, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, composed of dahlias and various other flowers. At one end of the hall, above the head of the table, was a tablet with the following inscription,

"FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY."

At the opposite end was another, with the following:

"The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man the hermit sighed—till woman smiled!"

Description alone cannot do justice to the richness and magnificence of the tables, loaded as they were with the most beautiful and delicious fruits; peaches, plums, pears and apples, all of extraordinary size and beauty,

with large clusters of luscious grapes, interspersed with a great variety of other fruits, each the most select of its kind, were literally piled up upon long and spacious tables. Undoubtedly this was the finest collection of fruit ever before presented by the Society to the public.

Scattered among the fruits were bouquets, reserved as offerings to the ladies at the close of the festival, so admirably arranged that the fruits seemed reposing upon a bed of flowers.

The members of the Society and their guests assembled about 5 o'clock, in an adjoining saloon, and passed an hour in mutual congratulations on the occasion, and upon the novelty of ladies being invited to grace the festivities with their presence. The doors of the supper-room were opened at 6 o'clock, and immediately the whole company, of more than two hundred persons, were seated at the tables. The *tout ensemble* now presented a scene of unsurpassed beauty and moral sublimity. The illumination of the spacious room; the walls covered with festoons of flowers; the tables loaded with the most delicious fruits; the dulcet notes of a full band of music, and the crowning beauty of all,—the presence of lovely woman,—gave to the whole picture more the appearance of eastern fiction than of sober reality.

It having been announced to the President that all the arrangements were completed, the company rose, while the Rev. Mr. Winslow invoked the blessing of the Creator upon the bounties provided.

After a short time spent in partaking of the refreshments, the President of the Society, M. P. Wilder, Esq., rose and said:

Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:

Another period in the course of time has arrived, and we are assembled together to celebrate the Fourteenth Anniversary of this Society—to exchange mutual congratulations on the success of our past efforts, and to crown the year with rejoicing.

At our last anniversary, I had the pleasure of briefly adverting to the flourishing condition of the Society, and to the progress of that science, the improvement of which it has been our object to promote. And I am now happy to state that there has been no diminution of the zeal and interest so universally felt in the cause of Horticulture.

During the past year there has been a greater accession of members to the Society than in any former year since its disconnexion with the Mount Auburn Cemetery. The increased number of contributors, the improved quality of the productions exhibited, and the anxiety to possess trees and plants, give the most gratifying evidence of the rapid advancement of the science, and the high rank to which it has attained.

The patronage of the community has been so much augmented, that the Society feels itself straightened in its present location, and have in

contemplation, at no distant day, to erect an edifice, suitable in elegance and convenience to the importance of the subject.

The love of gardening, in which is comprised the science of Horticulture, seems to be an innate principle in man, congenial to and connected with his idea of happiness. From the earliest ages, it has, in all civilized nations, held an honorable and distinguished rank, and to which man has looked, not only as a source to which he might apply his industry, but for amusement and gratification.

Solomon says, "I made me gardens and orchards, and I planted in them trees of all kind of fruits;" and Cyrus, one of the Persian kings, we are informed, boasted that he had not only designed and laid out his own garden, but had planted many of the trees with his own hands.

At the present time, there is a spirit of enterprise hitherto unknown, pervading the world in the cause of Agriculture and Horticulture. Men of talents and influence are more than ever giving their attention to the subject, and enrolling their names as its patrons; and there are few, if any pursuits, so generally held in high esteem, and no anniversaries or exhibitions so decidedly favorites with the public, as those of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

That these Societies have had a happy and powerful influence in disseminating a love for these objects, I think cannot be doubted. A writer many years since remarked, that the London Horticultural Society had accomplished more since its formation, than China had done in a thousand years; and, as an illustration of the popular favor, allow me to read to you an extract from a journal giving some account of the patronage bestowed on that Society at their exhibition in May last.

"As early as four o'clock in the morning, the notes of preparation for the Horticultural Society's Exhibition were sounded in completing the arrangement at the gates. Then succeeded great numbers of carts, wagons, vans, and other vehicles, bringing multitudes of the finest flowers in the world to the show.

"As the day drew on, mounted and foot police began to gather; carriage after carriage slowly dropped into line, which was extended to five miles in length, and until seven o'clock the arrival of visiters was incessant. The three gates of admission were choked up, the greens, the lanes, the roads, and every field that had an authorized inlet, became crammed with horses and all sorts of carriages, and, at last, thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-two visiters had passed into the Garden."

But I will not trespass further upon the time which I am aware will be so much better occupied by remarks and sentiments from our friends present. Allow me, gentlemen, however, to observe, and to which I know your feelings will respond, that it is a matter of the highest gratification that we are honored with the presence of the ladies on this occasion, and

that woman, with her bright smiles and cheerful looks, has come up to participate with us, and to chasten and refine this Feast of Fruits and Flowers. She it was who was placed in the primeval garden to help dress and keep it, and who has ever been, from the most elevated ranks of society to the humble cottage-girl that ornaments her window with a few favorite plants and flowers, the distinguished patroness of the science.

Gentlemen of the Society: Permit me to congratulate you on the harmony and good feeling that exist among us,—on the success which has crowned your efforts thus far. Let this excite and encourage us to attain to a still greater degree of excellence, and let us rejoice that we are here assembled, under such happy and auspicious circumstances, to promote a cause which conduces so much, not only to our own comfort, but also to the comfort and happiness of mankind.

Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to propose for your consideration the following sentiment:

Horticultural Anniversaries—Nature's grand Festivals—at which she opens her storehouse of plenty, and crowns with rich profusion the labors of her sons.

The President then proposed the following sentiments:

Our Country—A favored spot of earth, where Liberty has taken root, and its fruits surpass in value the "Golden Apples" of Antiquity.

The Orator of the Day—Whether in the Field, in the Laboratory—among the flowers of the Garden, or in the Academic grove, he is equally at home.

To this sentiment, J. E. Teschemacher, Esq., replied.

The liberal cultivation of reciprocal esteem and friendship among Nations—It is sure to produce the blessed fruits of peace.

Woman—A "Floral Lexicon," complete, as follows:

Whate'er has beauty, worth, or power,
Or grace, or lustre, is a *flower:*
Woman's a flower—in her we trace
Some blossom of the mind or face!
Does woman lead the courtly dance?
We hail the *Flower of Elegance.*
Does fashion's wreath adorn her brow?
The *Flower of Taste* is woman now.
In woman's mien, in woman's mind,
The twin-born *Flowers of Grace* we find;
And, in her blushing cheek, we see
The *Royal Rose of Dignity.*
The Lily, symbol of her youth,
Blooms next her heart, the *Flower of Truth;*
And more, the violet buds, express
The *Flowerets of her Tenderness!*

The President remarked that the next sentiment had been prepared in honor of a distinguished individual, a member of the Society, who feels a

deep interest in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits, but who, from the inclement state of the weather, is prevented from being present.

Daniel Webster—His *Laurels* are not tinged with blood, the *Vine* entwines the pillar of his fame, the *Myrtle* springs up in the track of his footsteps, and his country delights to repose under the shade of the *Olive* he has planted.

Long and loud applause succeeded this sentiment.

The Mayor of Boston—Worthy to represent a city renowned for public spirit, intelligence and patriotism.

The Mayor rose and said—

Mr. President,—Your toast is very complimentary, certainly, both to the city and myself; but I presume you mean by it that I must make a speech; A friend near me remarked, that it was as much as a man's ears were worth to speak before such an audience; but, as in duty bound, I obey.

And yet I assure you that if ever there was a scene amidst which I felt it the most appropriate course to be silent, it is this. Here, amidst fruits and flowers, and amongst those of whom fruits and flowers are but faint emblems, I confess that my impulse is to sit still and look. I am struck as dumb as if I were introduced into the garden of Eden;—nay, more, for whereas in that garden I should have found but one Eve, I am here amidst a host of witnesses that our good mother was faithful to one command, at least, that she received, however faithless to the rest.

But I must speak, you say. Then let me express my admiration of the beautiful scene which is spread around me. I am indeed reminded by it of that primitive entertainment in that same garden of Eden, which was set by the fairest of her sex, the mother of mankind, before the angel Raphael. It was on the occasion of his "mission high," to give that wise counsel which, alas, she so lamentably failed to keep. "Fruit of all kind" she gathered, and "on the board heaped with unsparing hand." It is added, however, in the record, that

> "For drink, the grape
> She crushes."

Believing this, I suppose, to be one of the naughty things of which she was guilty, I perceive that you have not followed her example. But she herself was there, a simpler, purer, loftier inspiration. Yes, sir, fruits and flowers and woman's presence were the features of that feast, and so they are of this.

Mr. President,—I know nothing, I profess to know nothing of the science of Horticulture. I have not, therefore, the temerity to speak a word upon that part of the present scene which we owe to that science. But let me rejoice for a single moment at the evidence which the spectacle affords of what civilization and Christianity have done for the mutual relations of

man and woman. There has been many an argument as to their comparative intellectual rank; and brutal force, in days of darkness, has degraded her who was meant to purify and elevate. But we have learned at last, that though the spheres in which they move are different,—though they could not change places with each other, without marring the beautiful arrangement which now exists, yet that the true place of man and woman is side by side in the scale of being.

And this falls in with the analogy of nature. True, I see around me gradations of rank,—a series of beings from infinite to nothing,—from the brightest planet that blazes in the firmament, to the faintest nebula that mocks the searching gaze. But in that series of constellations, I see, here and there,—to make up the variety which marks God's works,—I see, here and there, two stars, placed side by side, of equal magnitude, both beautiful indeed, but shining with varied hues,—neither superior and neither inferior, but so blending their rays that each derives beauty from its junction with the other,—each fitted to its own orbit, and each orbit equally essential to the harmony of the whole.

And so in the scale of intellectual beings, man and woman stand side by side. There is a sphere for each, alike in dignity and honor, though distinct in character. It is not necessary to confound, in order to do them justice. Like twin stars, each has an appropriate orbit, and each orbit is alike essential to universal good. May we not well rejoice at every step of progress towards this right adjustment?

It has been said that the reason why woman has been represented as the cause of the fall, is, that the account was written by one of the other sex, —and that, if *she* had been permitted to tell the tale, the story would have been reversed. It is to be hoped that, under the blessed influence of Christian civilization, there shall be no rivalry on this point, or any other, between those who are meant to be the closest of friends, and that, in the future history of their intercourse, there may be no story to tell of fall or ruin. I give, therefore, as a sentiment—

The modern Garden of Eden—Where woman shall still be a match for a man, and more than a match for any serpent.

The President then gave—

Harvard University—A fountain opened by the pilgrims—many have drawn of its waters, and thousands are now dispensing them for the refreshment of the souls that thirst after knowledge.

President Quincy, in reply, said,—that a response to a sentiment, on such an occasion as this, was from him scarcely to be expected—that he came to enjoy and not to display—that the feelings excited by this rich and beautiful exhibition of fruit and flowers, were of a nature not susceptible of description. To attempt it, would be obnoxious to a like censure with that which the great English poet bestows on the attempt "to paint the

lily, or to add another perfume to the violet," of "wasteful and ridiculous excess."

It was impossible that the scene before us should not awaken in his mind reminiscences of times long gone by, when the improvements these fruits and flowers indicate, were unknown, and, to the degree here realized, unanticipated. He had been, for at least fifty years, an interested observer of the cultivation of the soil in this vicinity, and, for several years, actively engaged in it; and he could not refrain, on this occasion, from perceiving and acknowledging the striking and beneficial progress of the art.

It was in the year 1792, that the first attempt was made in this city and vicinity, to aid and encourage the cultivation of the soil, through the agency of an incorporated society. At that time, some of the greatest men of their age formed and obtained an incorporation of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, the precursor and the parent of that most successful society whose anniversary we now celebrate. I need only repeat the names of Lowell, Cabot, Ames, Adams, Lyman, and Strong, (not to mention others,) to awaken in every cotemporary mind the recollection of their worth, their greatness, and their patriotism. These gentlemen, with their associates and successors, labored for twenty years in endeavors to improve the agriculture of the country. But do you think, Mr. President, that they sought to introduce, or even indulged, in imagination, the hope of the glorious results we at this time are witnessing? Did they dream of raising peaches under glass, and grapes in green-houses, for sale in the market, or for agricultural profit? They would have as soon thought of making a voyage across the Atlantic, as is now done, in twelve days, by the power of steam. How to improve the flesh and fleeces of sheep, how to raise the best breed of hogs, how best to manage pasture or grass lands, how to enlarge the quantity and improve the quality of manures, and the like, were the labor of their thoughts, and the objects to which their useful and patriotic influences were directed. As to "Horticulture,"—it was a term not known, practically, in their nomenclature. The culture of fruit trees, peaches, apples, pears, and even grapes, in the open air, is, indeed, occasionally mentioned in their publications. But it was not, I think, until the year 1815, that any very active measures were taken to excite our farmers to a scientific and systematic attention to fruits and trees. The term "Horticulture" was still, in a manner, unknown to us, in a practical sense. Nor was it until the year 1821, that a regular and urgent notice was taken in their publications of "*the Science of Horticulture.*" And what did they then say on the subject? Why—that in this country "we are yet infants in horticultural science"—that "we have not yet brought into use all the common culinary vegetables"—that "in the cultivation of fruits, and in the management of trees and grapes, we are, in point of skill, half a century behind the Dutch and English gardeners."

This state of things continued, with some gradual improvements, until 1828, when the spirited, enterprizing and patriotic gentlemen who laid the foundation of this Horticultural Society, obtained that charter of incorporation, under whose influences, and by whose example, these noble results were effected, the fruits of which we now witness and enjoy.

While rejoicing in the present, it was impossible for me to refrain from recollecting the past, the days of humble but honorable endeavors in the same field, now so happily improved. Nor could I refrain from doing honor to those great men, who, in times less happy, prosperous and advanced, first set the example of exciting and directing our farmers in the cultivation of the soil, and were the remote, but among the efficient causes, of the noble improvements now made and advancing in both agriculture and horticulture.

Lord Bacon says, somewhere, that "God Almighty first planted a garden," from whence he deduces that there is something elevated in its labors, and something divine in its creations and results. He adds, that it is "the purest of all pleasures, and the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man."

Borrowing the language of this great man, I propose the following sentiment:

Horticulture—The purest of all pleasures, and the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man.

The next toast was

The Clergy—They scatter broadcast that good seed, which shall bring forth *thirty, sixty, and an hundred fold.*

Which elicited the following remarks from the Rev. Mr. Winslow: I rise, Mr. President, not to inflict a long speech upon this respected assembly, but to express the thanks appropriate to the sentiment you have uttered, and to congratulate the members of your association on the good work they have done, and on this auspicious return of their annual jubilee. The clergy cultivate a garden of another sort, and of *their* success it would not become me to speak on this occasion. The cultivation of the soil, the various arts of agriculture and horticulture, may not seem, to the casual observer, to promise much interest for those whose thoughts and energies are professionally devoted to subjects apparently so remote from them as those of a metaphysical and moral nature; but it was a just remark of Cicero, that all the arts and sciences, which exercise human intellect, have a *commune vinculum*—a bond of connexion—by which they sustain and promote each other. This maxim is continually becoming more and more evident. Such is the relation of parts, even of those most remote—such the mighty chain of connexion running through the entire work of God—that the improvement of every individual science or art contributes something to all the others, and thus swells the aggregate of human happiness.

By this simple and most benign providential arrangement, every man who advances any valuable science or art, however humble in itself, becomes a contributor to all, and a benefactor to the world.

It is, moreover, cheering to perceive, that while those pursuits which elevate and improve mankind are advancing, those which debase and destroy are receding from public favor. War is going down; agriculture and its kindred arts of peace, with their substantial blessings, are coming in its place. We are here to-day to celebrate the trophies, not of the "sword" and the "spear," but of the "ploughshare" and the "pruning-hook." Already do we see the glorious prophecy fulfilled; and my heart rose in gratitude to Heaven, at the loud and rapturous response given by this assembly to the sentiment from your lips, sir, in honor of our illustrious Secretary of State, that, instead of blood-stained laurels, he has the true and ever-living glory of the green myrtle springing in his track, and a grateful nation reposing under the shade of the olive he has planted.

Ever since the once innocent pair went out from Eden, the world has presented a melancholy contrast between what Providence has done to make it happy, and what man has done to make it wretched. By ceasing to pervert the gifts of Heaven, we are privileged to behold the original designs of divine benevolence secured, and long-lost paradise regained. If he who causes two blades of grass to grow where there was previously but one, deserves more of mankind than many a mystical philosopher or doubtful politician, what gratitude is due to those who have been instrumental in producing the magnificent display of fruits and flowers which we here witness!

I congratulate you further, sir, on the vast improvement you have made in our public festival, in exchanging the intoxicating cup for the more elevating and refining gratification realized by the presence and smiles of woman. It was well remarked by our excellent orator to-day, that, in those pursuits which brutalize and debase—at the gaming-table, the scene of drunken revelry, and on the field of slaughter—man *stands alone*. But in all those pursuits which tend to humanize and perfect our race, woman is the "help meet" for man in his labors, and the equal and ever-present companion of his joys. This was undoubtedly Heaven's benign intent, and as the golden age returns we shall see it universally fulfilled. It is true, as has already been said by one of my predecessors, that primeval paradise was indeed lost by woman; but, happy for us, the source of danger is now removed—the tree of knowledge is no longer forbidden. In proportion as we cease to pervert the gifts of Providence, and learn to apply them to their proper uses, we find that "every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving." I would conclude then, sir, by offering, with your permission, the following sentiment:

Paradise regained—No more in danger of being lost by the presence of her Eve, since the "fruit of the tree," that is "good for food and pleasant to the eyes," is no longer forbidden.

Several of the clergy being present, the President remarked that he should be pleased to receive sentiments from them.

The name of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont resounded from various parts of the hall—and he rose, and after making a few pertinent remarks, gave

The Gardener—The co-worker with the Creator of all that is beautiful and good.

By Rev. Mr. Croswell:

The waters of Massachusetts—

> "Though with those streams they no resemblance hold,
> Whose foam is amber and whose gravel gold,
> Would'st thou their genuine guiltless wealth explore,
> Search not their bottom, but survey their shore."

An appropriate duet was then sung by Mrs. Andrews and Mr. Barker.

The next sentiment was as follows:

Louisiana—Her sons know how to defend, as well as cultivate, her soil. Her products have proved her bulwarks, as they have her support.

The Hon. Mr. Conrad, United States Senator from Louisiana, rose, and addressed the President, as follows:

Allow me, sir, to return my thanks for the distinguished compliment paid to my State in that sentiment. I shall have but little to say, for I find myself inadequate to express, in any suitable manner, the feelings impressed upon me here. Among all the evidences of the taste, public spirit and munificence of your citizens, which strike me at every step in this beautiful city, nothing has surpassed what I now behold. It proves that your climate is not inhospitable, but, like yourselves, can welcome visiters from all climates. The soil of Massachusetts, that soil which nurtured the tree of Liberty, is indeed congenial to all the productions of nature. One who was fanciful might imagine that in this scene he saw an emblem of our Republic—a Congress of all the fruits and all the flowers of the land. All the States have Representatives here, and no thorn of political contention among them. I will say no more, but add as a toast,

The State of Massachusetts—Always the first in the arts of peace, and never behind any in war.

The next sentiment from the Chair was,

Flora and Pomona—To spread our tables this day, these tutelar guardians have emptied their "Horns of Plenty." "In grateful numbers let their names be sung."

To which succeeded an original song, written for the occasion by Thomas Power, Esq., and sung by Mrs. Andrews.

Roses, roses fair, I sing,
Perfumed by the breath of Spring;
Clustered sweets and iris hues
Give their charms with morning dews.
Summer bright and Autumn gray
Trace them still in fond array;
Sister flowers their homage bear,
Softly on the balmy air.

Roses, roses fair, I sing,
Budding hope and joy they bring;
Where to find them, ever seek—
Wreathed with smiles on beauty's cheek;
Days and years may pass away,
But their perfume ne'er decay;
Love and friendship still impart
Dearest blossoms to the heart.

Then succeeded the following sentiments:

Queen Victoria and Brother Jonathan—They each have large families, and land enough for all practical purposes. The Fence Viewers having adjudicated on the lines of division, and made lawful record of the same, may they live in harmony till their leases expire.

Maine and Massachusetts—Sister States, whose valuable interests in the *Disputed Boundary* have been so happily secured by their intelligent commissioners.

To which the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, a member of the Society, and one of the Commissioners for settling the Boundary question, replied as follows:

Mr. President,—I rise, sir, under peculiar embarrassment, and well may I be appalled in the presence of *this* audience, and amid accomplished orators of half a century's practice. Speech-making is not my vocation, as all well know who hear me; but, sir, allusion has been made to the labors of the commissioners in concluding the late treaty with Great Britain; and I regret that neither of my colleagues is present, who might respond to the sentiment just given with much more acceptance to the company than myself.

I do not feel that I could have risen on my own account, but I do feel that so much is due to another individual, (whom I had hoped to see here,) distinguished for his intellectual powers and patriotic devotion to the public welfare, that I cannot remain silent. Sir, our country is indebted to Daniel Webster for the great work which has just been so happily accomplished. I will not enter into the details of the negotiation; they are not known, and never can be, to the public. The labors of Mr. Webster, in this important negotiation, can never be appreciated by the public at large. The initiatory proceedings in regard to the settlement of our difficulties with Great Britain were conceived and executed with consummate ability, and great as that eminent man has hitherto appeared to me, he never appeared greater than in the negotiation of the late treaty.

Sir, for my own part, I claim no share of the honor in the consummation of this work—"honor to whom honor is due"—the merit, the honor, and the glory of the treaty, belong to Mr. Webster. It is a treaty, in my humble judgment, honorable to both countries and to all parties; and should, and I doubt not will, be satisfactory to all reasonable men. In saying this, I cannot refrain from awarding a just tribute of respect and merit to Lord Ashburton. That distinguished nobleman came to this country to perform a high duty. He left his home and kindred at the age of threescore years and ten, with a determination, if possible, to settle the long-vexed questions which had more than once threatened to disturb the peace of the two countries. Well may he return to his people rejoicing in the result of his labors. In the whole progress of the negotiation, his Lordship gave proofs that he was a thorough man of business, maintaining the interest and dignity of his Sovereign; at the same time sincere and straight-forward in his intercourse, he threw away the old-fashioned *diplomatic forms,* and brought to the work, as a business-man should do, personal intercourse—and in this way all the points at issue were settled.

It is to be hoped, Mr. President, that the manner of negotiating this treaty may not be lost to mankind. We hear it said that "where there is a will there is a way;" and the world has evidence, in this instance, which it may be hoped will be remembered, that national intercourse can be guided by plain men of business, and does not require the intrigues and protocols of past times. Sir, I will not consume more of your time, but pass from this subject to the agreeable occasion which has brought us together. I have seen it observed somewhere, that there is a great amount of sound morals in a flower. I subscribe to the remark. We cannot be unmindful of the increased taste for the cultivation of flowers among us in the last five-and-twenty years, especially since the formation of this Society fifteen years ago, and with it a corresponding improvement in the public morals. I am one of those persons who believe that mankind has improved—is improving—morally and physically, and by constant vigilance will continue to improve;—and to you, Mr. President, and to your coadjutors, we are deeply indebted for the rapid improvements that have been made in Horticulture and Floriculture.

When I see a hard-laboring man carrying under his arm (which I often do,) a potted flower or plant, instead of a bottle, I feel a conviction that that man has a virtuous and happy home.

Ladies and gentlemen, the exhibition here to-night, altogether, is the best proof that can be presented of a high state of civilization and refinement; and, as a member of this Society, I confess I am proud of the scene before me. It is only by comparing one period with another that we mark the improvement in the production of fruits and flowers. I have never any where seen an exhibition of fruits to compare with the one just held, in

richness and variety. Who would have ventured but ten years since to have predicted, that at this time we should have seen, in our good city, an exhibition like the one upon which we have feasted our eyes for the last three days, and this evening have a *realizing* sense of something better than sight.

Mr. President, the cause of sound religion and pure morals is promoted by the cultivation of fruits and flowers; perhaps there is no occupation that tends more to *harmonize* and *humanize* the heart of man, and elevate it through nature up to nature's God.

I shall say no more, but, with your leave, offer a sentiment:

Rural Economy—May the people of the United States become as distinguished for its cultivation and advancement, as they have been for the establishment of civil and religious liberty.

The next toast was,

Rail-roads—Modern sources of travel, which lessen *space*, annihilate *time*, and develop the wealth of nations.

This sentiment called up the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., who made some very appropriate and beautiful remarks, in relation to the festival. Mr. Quincy stated that this was not the first dinner party at which the ladies were present, and he would proceed to show that an entertainment of this kind was one of the oldest on record; that, instead of being of a novel character, it could claim the highest antiquity. To establish this point, he read extracts from the report of that dinner, as given by John Milton, which proved that the ornaments of the hall, the fare upon the table, the after-dinner speeches, and, above all, the presence of the other sex, were precisely the same at the last as they had been at the first dinner party. He concluded with the following sentiment:

The first and the last Dinner Party—Fruits and flowers, graced by the presence of the fair. At such an entertainment, well might an angel exclaim—

> "Though, in heaven, the trees
> Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
> Yield nectar,—though from off the boughs, each morn
> We brush mellifluous dews: yet God hath here
> Varied his bounty so with new delights
> As may compare with heaven."

The President having previously called upon the ladies for sentiments, the following were sent up:—

Bachelors—A *tribe* of *plants* which occupy much *garden-room*, but add nothing to the ornament of the *parterre*.

The Bachelor's Button—As a flower, simple; as an emblem, dangerous. "*Bachelor's Buttons*" can never be "*Lady's Delights!*"

The Past and the Present—Our Puritan Fathers, when they landed from the Mayflower, were thankful for the blessings of *the sand and the*

seas. Let their children be doubly grateful for the exotic of the garden, and the luxurious fruits of our modern cultivation.

The next sentiment from the Chair was—

Our Young Men—"Just as the twig is bent the tree 's inclined :"—

> "If prone to earth, the infant stock we train,
> Nor height, nor glory, will it ere attain ;
> But if its tender years erect we guide,
> 'Twill be the Gardener's, or the Forest's pride."

Horace Mann, Esq., the Secretary of the Board of Education, addressed the Chair as follows :

Mr. President,—My friend, Mr. Quincy, has given us a most animated and delightful account of the "*first dinner party.*" We have had, not only the glowing descriptions of the great poet, who "reported that dinner," but the wit and fancy of my friend, who has reported the reporter. Still, notwithstanding the beautiful throng of images which have been conjured up before the imagination by these graphic accounts, I must be allowed to say, there was one thing wanting to the perfection of the picture. In Paradise there was every thing else, surely, that mortal could desire, but there were no children. There were none at the table ; there were no groups of happy faces ; no light heels and lighter hearts, which came flying along after the cloth was removed—that is, provided they had a cloth.

Children, sir, never saw the first garden—except in that figurative sense, in which all children are sometimes said to be now born in Paradise but to be driven out of it for their own transgressions ; but I wish they could see the present representation of it, with the gorgeous display of flowers and fruits, which are now before us. I once heard a little boy ask his mother, after a summer shower had passed beyond the horizon, where the rainbow had gone to. Could the little philosopher have seen the glowing and splendid colors that your society has brought together on the present occasion, I think he would have no doubt that you had plucked the rainbows from the skies, to wreath them around this room, and to spread them over these tables.

Mr. President,—The venerable gentleman at your left has told us that, twenty years ago, when the first attempts were made in this vicinity for horticultural improvement, there were but four or five kinds of cherries, about as many of pears, and so of other fruits—and he has contrasted the poverty of the orchards and the gardens at that day, with their wealth and luxuriance at the present time. Sir, there are not less than one hundred thousand children in this Commonwealth, under ten years of age, who would go half crazy at the beauty, the fragrance, and the deliciousness of the treasures you have brought together here. Just think of a company of fifty thousand little girls, and as many little boys, peeping between pickets, through cracks and key-holes, at such a sight ; and longing to make bou-

quets from your flowers for their own bosoms, and to test the quality of your peaches, and plums and grapes, by some *surer* sense than that of the eye. Now, sir, as your improvements increase the temptations of children to take what is not their own,—ought not something,—nay, ought not a great deal to be done, to improve their conscientiousness, that they may resist those temptations? We are told that in some places in Prussia, the children are trained up in such habits of honesty, that gooseberries, and plums, and cherries, and other fruits, may hang in luscious clusters within their reach, the whole season, and ripen by the side-walks within reach of every child, and yet never be touched by a purloining hand. Have we not a vast work to do, in this country, before we arrive at such a point of juvenile morality? Ought not your friends, then, and my friends, to make a compact that, while we applaud and patronize your efforts to improve the fruits and flowers of the earth, you shall aid us in renovating the moral character of the young; in improving the celestial fruits—the immortal amaranth of the youthful soul? I never pass by your gardens and orchards, and see those bristling pickets—those high fences, surmounted with iron spikes—without thinking how much better and safer it would be to have the security which honesty and conscience would give, rather than these uncertain barriers against plunder. This, I am persuaded, we shall have, when we devote an attention to the well-being of the soul, at all corresponding to that which we are accustomed to pay to the well-being of the body.

Sir, your present exhibition has been the occasion of enforcing a great truth on my mind, and I thank you for it. We have been told here, to-night, that it is but forty years since the first Horticultural Society in the world—that of London—was established; and all those who are best acquainted with the subject, seem to want words to describe the extent of the improvements since effected in this beautiful art. What does this prove but nature's susceptibility of amelioration under the cultivating hand of man? The whole vegetable world is one varied manifestation of this animating, encouraging truth. Under human culture, wild and bitter roots become wholesome and delicious esculents. Fruits, before acid and dwarfish, bend their branches with golden and nectareous clusters; and flowering trees, before stinted and feeble, put on an ampler and more diversified coronal of beauty.

The same thing is true in regard to animals. The faithful and sagacious dog is only the great-grandson, or some later descendant, of the wolf; and the noble horse and ox have acquired their fleetness and draft under the improving,—though so often ungenerous,—hand of man. Are these capabilities, think you, confined to the inanimate world? or to the lower orders of animals? No; the same capacities abound through all the domains of nature. We see it in our own race when we make a com-

parison between periods of time sufficiently remote from each other. Look at our progenitors, the early inhabitants of Great Britain; and all those lawless, plundering hordes, which invaded that country from the north of Europe. Look at those boat-loads—for the ships of those days were only boats—of Saxons and Danes, who conquered England. Look at Hengist and Horsa, and their savage retinue, those red-haired, uncombed, shaggy pirates, clad in undressed skins, (as far as they were clad at all,) descending upon the coast, driving the natives before them, or destroying them on the spot—were these likely men, from whom to extract Lord Bacon, and Shakspeare, and Milton, and Wilberforce?

Yet all this has been done, and done too without one hundred thousandth part of those aids to cultivation which, with our means and our knowledge, we can bestow upon the improvement of the human family. If, as you yourself told us, in your opening remarks, as much has been done in England, in a few years, for horticultural improvement, as has been done in China in a thousand years, what are we not entitled to expect, when the wealth, and the talent, and the attainments, and the interest of the world shall be turned into the channel of *human* improvement?

Mr. President,—I will detain you no longer than to give the following sentiment:

Horticultural Improvements—which have exalted the useless into the useful, have adorned the inelegant with beauty, and purified the poisonous into the healthful—may they be the emblem and the augury of similar improvements in the intellectual and moral world.

A beautiful trio was then sung by Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Barker, and Mr. ———.

The President then gave—

The Speaker of the House of Representatives—Commanding respect by his talents, and enforcing moderation by his urbanity.

Mr. Kinnicutt replied:—

Mr. President,—I am aware that the sentiment just announced from the Chair, was intended not so much in honor of myself as of the body over which, though but an humble member of it, I have been called to preside. As such I acknowledge it, and allow me to say, sir, that that body is worthy of every encomium which you might have been disposed to pronounce upon it. But, sir, I shall not attempt here to speak the eulogy of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts—it is unnecessary—its eulogy is written in its history. Moreover, I see before and around me, gentlemen who were its active and distinguished members long before I ever entered the threshold of its hall.

And now, sir, what further shall I say? I have been so much engaged in speaking elsewhere, during the past week, that I have no voice remaining to speak here; and, if I had, I fear that this presence, and this scene,

would drive from my brain any thought that I might be disposed to utter; for, sir, I entirely accord with the sentiment expressed by Shakspeare:

"Beauty's princely majesty is such
Confounds the tongue and makes the senses rough."

And if the stout-hearted English Earl, into whose mouth the sentiment is put, could feel it in the presence of *one*, though she were a royal beauty, how much more ought I to feel it, when called upon to speak in the presence of the brilliant galaxy before me.

Allow me, therefore, sir, in the absence both of voice and of thought, to close with a sentiment:

The Ladies of the Members, and of the Guests of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—The richest fruits of a New-England soil—the brightest flowers of our New-England homes.

Hon. J. T. Austin, the Attorney General, being present, the Chair called upon him for a sentiment. Mr. Austin replied:

Mr. President,—If those only who could share your agreeable occupation, were permitted to take a part in this interesting festival, those of us who live by necessity on the crowded pavement—*strepituque pulvere urbis*—in the noise and dust of the city, would be excluded from this fairy land, which Calypso might have envied, and which more than rivals in beauty the fabled garden of the Hesperides.

But we can admire, sir, if we could not work. We can appreciate the novelty, the splendor, the fragrance of this scene of enchantment; and, as an humble individual, I come to thank you for having created, from the dust of the earth, one of the fairest and richest and most innocent sources of human happiness, and given to the heart of every man and woman who has taste and sensibility, a most grateful subject of satisfaction and delight.

There is something in this occasion higher and nobler than the mere momentary pleasure of the eye or the taste.

I cannot but think, sir, that it casts the spell of kindness, of brotherhood, of social affection, of good fellowship, over all classes of our agitated community.

It diversifies our eternal discussion of banks, tariffs and vetoes. It gives us to learn that there is something worth living for besides politics and party, and it may persuade us that men of all parties and all politics may have something in common for the good of the country and the race.

According to the fable of the poet, the most beautiful woman that ever lived was borne on the back of a dolphin through the waves, all the while

Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song.

No such violence is practised to you, yet it seems that, as you pass along, the same general effect is to be produced in quieting the stormy elements of the human heart, and making man mild and sociable to man.

It is said, Mr. President, that an undevout astronomer is mad. He cannot behold and understand the fabric of the universe, and not be induced to look through nature up to nature's God.

Her altars are the mountain tops,
That rise along the shore;
Her anthem the sublime accord
Of storms and ocean's roar.

Such is the effect of a survey of her magnificence and might. Can it be otherwise with the horticulturalist and the florist, who watch the exquisite finish of her perfect productions?

Does he not perceive how much he can do and how little? That there is a power above him without whose assistance his labor is all vain, and that this assistance comes only by the application of his own intellect, his own force, his own care, circumspection and skill?

Does he not perceive that while by his art he can even repaint the lily, and multiply the fragrance of the rose—that while with his glass and artificial heat, his compost and his pruning-knife, he can anticipate the season of blossoms and change the time of fruit; and that without these or similar appliances, his garden would be a desert; still, with them, it would be little better without that power that

—shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will.

Sir, the production of fruits and flowers, gorgeous to the eye, rich to the senses,—their delicate juices, their elegant forms, their interminable coloring, raised from a little seed dropped into a patch of dirty earth,—is among the most wonderful and inscrutable efforts of nature. But this effect of her power seems to be her amusement, her sport, her pastime.

The great workshop of nature is in the corn-fields, the wheat-lands, the cotton-grounds of the agriculturalist and the planter. There she provides food and clothing for her human family. There is the necessary sustenance for man and beast.

But in the orchard and the garden you find her in her laughing and frolic mood, amusing the imagination, cultivating the taste, dealing with the beautiful, the delicate, and the fair, for recreation and fancy.

To the astronomer, she speaks of architecture and builds the universe.

To the farmer, she is a political economist and feeds the world.

To the philosopher, she is full of deep science and abstruse learning, though she discourses with the music of the spheres.

But to you, sir, to the florist and the horticulturalist, she comes *al allegro*,

With quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
And nods and winks and wreathed smiles.

She is the poet of his heart. My toast is,

Fruits and Flowers—The poetry of nature.

The President then proposed:

Mount Auburn—The peaceful shades where repose the loved and lost of earth. When we tread its umbrageous paths may we not forget to whom we are indebted for the conception of so interesting a spot.

Gen. Dearborn, (the first President of the Society,) who was prevented from being present, sent a letter, which was read from the Chair.

Hawthorn Cottage, Roxbury, Sept. 16, 1842.

My Dear Sir,—For the lamentable reasons which I stated to you, I am compelled to absent myself from the annual Festival of the Horticultural Society; you may be assured, however, that the deep and zealous interest which I have ever taken in its meritorious efforts to advance and extend a taste for useful and ornamental planting, has not only not abated, but that a long-cherished passion for rural culture will be augmented by time, and be commensurate with my existence.

Horticulture, as a science and an art, were honored and cultivated by Solomon and Ulysses, Pliny and Cicero, Bacon and Milton, Washington and Madison; and with the rapid march of intelligence, they are now deemed worthy of the admiration and attention of the most illustrious princes, nobles, philosophers and warriors—of the most enlightened men and most accomplished women, throughout the earth; and is not this intellectual development in conformity to an established law of our creation? for, as the soul of man descended upon him in a garden, may it not be truly said, and allow me to offer as a sentiment:

A Garden—"sic itur ad astra." [This is the way to heaven.]

With sincere esteem,

I offer the most friendly salutations,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Col. M. P. Wilder,
President Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Next followed this sentiment:

The Bunker Hill Monument—The corner-stone nobly speaks the praise of Man, the top-stone that of Woman. "Let the earliest light of morning gild it, and parting day linger and play upon its summit."

Mr. J. T. Buckingham, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, rose and replied as follows:—

Sir,—I am ashamed to make the plea which has been put forth so many times this evening—that of being unprepared to speak. Nevertheless, it is a fact. I regret that the task of replying to the sentiment just announced by you has fallen to me. It should have been assigned to some of our younger men, who would acquit themselves of the duty with much more skill and effect than can be expected from me. Any one of them is more

of a lady's man than I am, and that is a matter of grave importance in this company, and with the theme now suggested by you. I will not undertake to thank you for the compliment you have paid to the ladies in the sentiment just offered. It was no more than they may justly claim as their due, and of course it requires no acknowledgment. But if I had but a single word to utter on this occasion, I would speak it to express my thanks to the ladies, in behalf of the Monument Association, for the noble and effectual assistance rendered to complete that sublime column. The Mechanic Association raised something to forward this object, but for a long time the prospect was despairing. The building went up to fifty or sixty feet, and then stopped. The belief that it would never be finished—at least by the present generation—had become so prevalent that the structure was almost a by-word and a reproach; and the hearts of those to whom the building was entrusted, began to sink in despair. But two years ago the ladies took the business in hand, and whatever they attempt is sure to go. From the Fair which they instituted for this purpose, funds enough were raised to complete the Monument, and we at last behold it complete.

Again, I repeat my most fervent thanks to those noble and generous ladies, some of whom I am happy to see around me, for their patriotic exertions. I know, sir, they are already paid for their labors and sacrifices by the consciousness of the noble deed they have done. If there be an event in my life of which I am proud, and which I can reflect upon with unmingled satisfaction, it is that of having laid my hand upon the apex of that Monument. Sir, when I think upon the heroes of that glorious spot, the men who fought, bled, and died to defend our liberties and our homes—of what is due to their memory—when I reflect upon this, and think of the gallant conduct of our fair countrywomen, whose exertions enabled us to complete that monumental pile, my soul bows down in reverence at the shrine of female patriotism. Though I came here, Mr. President, unprepared to speak on the subject on which you have called me up, I did not come unprepared with a sentiment—a sentiment which I now offer to you, though it has no peculiar appropriateness to the few remarks I have made. It is:

The Horticultural Exhibition of 1842—The peaceful triumph of those active and generous spirits who propagate the truest wealth and the most innocent luxuries of the people.

By a Lady:

As the first Gardener of Eden, in his solitude, soon discovered that an Eve was wanting—so our Horticultural friends, by the rapid march of intellect in six thousand years, have arrived at the same conclusion.

The following sentiment was then given:

THE GENTLEMAN WHO FIRST SUCCESSFULLY ADVOCATED THE ADMISSION OF LADIES TO PUBLIC FESTIVALS—In following his example, we acknowledge the good taste which suggested the source of so much enjoyment.

Hon. William Sturgis replied in the following words :

Several gentlemen, who have already addressed you, Mr. President, intimated that your call was quite unexpected, and that they were unprepared to answer. I have no such excuse to offer ; for the truth is, I have been sitting in "fear and trembling," all the evening, from an apprehension that something of this sort might happen to me, and now when the call is made, I am unable to respond with half the readiness and ability that was manifested by gentlemen who were taken altogether by surprise.

You have referred, sir, to the "Centennial celebration" at Barnstable, when, for the first time, I believe, our fair friends were called upon to take part in all the proceedings of the day—to grace with their presence the festive board, as well as to unite in the amusements of the evening. The experiment succeeded admirably, and I can say with truth, that the day was one of the pleasantest of my life. Could I flatter myself that (as you have intimated,) any efforts or influence of mine were instrumental in the introduction of this custom, I should take more pride and pleasure in what I then accomplished, than in any other transaction of a public nature in which I have ever taken a part.

At a horticultural celebration it will, I suppose, be expected that those who undertake to say *anything*, should say *something* upon the subject of horticulture. This I cannot do, sir, for the simple reason that I know nothing about it. But little attention was formerly given to the cultivation of fruits, in the part of the country whence I came. In your opening address, you remarked that "Solomon, that wise man, made gardens and planted orchards." Now, sir, my ancestors, and the worthy people among whom I was brought up, had, I suppose, a fair share of wisdom and foresight, but they were "no Solomons," as you may infer from the specimen of their descendants now before you : they neither "made gardens" nor "planted orchards ;" their principal fruits were beach-plums, swamp-huckleberries and high-top-sweetings, and they were left to cultivate themselves. My pursuits have not led to the formation of a taste for, or to the acquisition of skill in, horticultural labors, but I have an excellent taste and keen relish for the products of such labors, and most fully has this taste been gratified this evening. In the course of a somewhat roaming life, I have plucked and eaten the fruits of every clime upon the spots where they grew, but never, sir, in any quarter of the globe, have I seen a display of fruit which, for variety, for splendor of appearance, and richness of flavor, can compare with what I have this day seen in your rooms and upon this table.

The improvements in horticulture, within a few years, are remarkable,

even in these days, of which we boast as the "age of improvement." No doubt, sir, improvements are going on in almost every respect, and though I am not sufficiently transcendental to appreciate, or even to understand, some things that are put forth as evidence of intellectual improvement, yet I can understand, and fully appreciate, the improvements in the physical world, and in our moral and social condition, when I look round upon your beautiful flowers and splendid fruit, to please the eye and gratify the taste; and see, too—instead of the practice of former times, when groups of our own sex only were collected, with bottles and decanters circulating among us—so many intelligent men and lovely women meeting, and joining in a *temperance* festival in honor of Pomona. This is a sight not only to delight the eye, but to gladden the spirit, and make the heart rejoice. Allow me, sir, to offer a sentiment:

The improvement of Flowers, Fruits and Man—Evidence is before us that *flowers* and *fruit* may be improved and perfected by the care and industry of *Man—He* can be best improved and refined by the genial influence of Woman.

An original song, written for the occasion by J. H. Warland, Esq., was then sung by Mr. Barker.

SONG OF THE ANGEL OF THE FLOWERS.

I rose mid Eden's virgin bowers,
And caught upon my wings
Your rosy tints, celestial flowers!
That bloomed beside her springs.
The etherial sun his golden light
Shed through the perfumed air;
No foot but mine, at morn or night,
Could crush the flower-cups there.
The morning dew-drops as they fell,
And sparkled in her bowers,
Paint, in each bright and tiny cell,
The Angel of the Flowers.

And thou, sweet Bird of Paradise!
Dancing from spray to spray,
Who, in the soft and silver light,
Singest the live-long day—
Thou wooed'st me with thy strain of love
From flowery lawn to hill,
And to my song—as wreaths I wove—
Gay danced each laughing rill.
Thy music, on the freighted breeze,
That kissed the Elysian bowers,
Entranced, amid young Eden's trees,
The Angel of the Flowers.

And when, in that enchanting hour,
I saw thee soar away,
I rose with thee from Eden's bower,
Into celestial day;
I flew o'er earth, her flowers to cull,
And sighed for Eden's bliss,

Among the bright and beautiful
Whose cheeks the soft winds kiss;
Sailing on the delicious breeze,
I heard them in their bowers,
Each daughter hailed, beneath the trees,
The Angel of the Flowers.

And as we sang a sad adieu
To our sweet Eden clime—
I heard angelic voices chant
A farewell song, sublime.
I saw them wave their hands, and lean
Upon their harps the while;
I wept—as closed the golden gates
Upon their heavenly smile.
I turned away, and on my wings
Caught the light of Eden's bowers,
And far I heard their farewell chant
To the Angel of the Flowers.

Downward to earth I winged my way,
And wooed the laughing girls,—
I wove my roses in their cheeks,
Their lips and sunny curls;
The lily's white, the rose's blush—
I wove them into one;
I braided in their hair the flush
Of the golden, setting sun.
Me pressing, till our hearts were one,
We sang, those blissful hours;
They pledged their love for evermore
To the Angel of the Flowers.

I saw one take her bridal vow,
A rose upon her breast—
She blushed, as to her bosom's shrine
Her lover's hand she prest.
I marked the graceful creature's tear,
As she gave her heart away,
And crushed, in that embrace, the rose
Upon her breast that lay.
Its fragrance breathed from her sweet lips,
As she kissed him in her bowers,
And welcomed to their green retreat
The Angel of the Flowers.

Another, in her radiant bloom,
I watched upon the green,—
She bent above the churchyard tomb,
And wept for one within.
She plucked the moss-rose from her breast
And placed it on his bier—
And, as her low-voiced prayer she breathed,
I caught that mother's tear.
But, as she turned in grief away,
And sought her cypress bowers,
She touched her lute, in plaintive strain,
To the Angel of the Flowers.

I saw a bright-eyed child at play,
His laughing dimples hid
Beneath his silken curls,—his eyes,
Like jewels of Giamschid.

He chased the gorgeous butterfly
From fragrant shrub to tree—
He plucked the wild rose from its stalk
And laughed with boyish glee.
The rose no thorn shall bear for him,
In youth's unclouded hours—
She fanned the cherub with her wing,—
Sweet Angel of the Flowers.

And oh! amid that lovely throng,
Two sisters, in sweet glee,
Were singing, as they tripped along,
O'er blooming lawn and lea.
They plucked the daisy in their path,
The violet from its bed,
And strewed them where a brother lay,
To rest his aching head.
He kissed them for the grateful boon—
So sweet in his sick hours,
And bade them cling, with sister's love,
To the Angel of the Flowers.

I gazed at Beauty, as she sighed,
Upon her jewelled throne,
And scattered wreaths around, like pearls
That clasp her virgin zone.
Queen-like she trod—her fairy feet
Tripping to songs of mirth—
The south wind dallied with her cheeks,
Bright creature of the earth!
I pressed her lily hand in *mine*—
As we sought the rosy bowers,
I breathed my perfumes to her lips,
And Woman since, herself hath been
The Angel of the Flowers.

The next toasts were:

Wives—The *apples* of the eye to married men—*Sour Grapes* to old bachelors; may the ladies all consent to be *paired*.

Flora and Fancy: A Goddess and a Personification—We wear the flower-crown of the one, and acknowledge the supremacy of the other. Under the influence of *both*, we are this day "making a worship of the beautiful."

By Rev. J. L. Russell, Professor of Botany, &c. to the Society:

The Fourteenth Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which has taught us to listen again to the voice of God in the stillness of evening, amid flowers and fruit.

By J. T. Buckingham:

Importers and Cultivators of Exotics—They labor to adapt our soil to the plants, and to make the plants delight in the soil.

By Hon. J. C. Gray, former Vice-President:

The Marshfield Cultivator and his American and British coadjutors in the Treaty of Washington—Who have caused the *olive* to blossom and to ripen its fruit in the short space of six weeks.

The following were then announced from the chair:

Woman—Our "*Rose of Sharon*," our "*Lily of the Valley*," our "*Heartsease*."

The Landscape Garden—The ideal of nature's gayest attire. The eye of the *painter*, the imagination of the *poet*, and the skill of the *gardener*. can only accomplish its creation.

Nature's Jewels—Flowers and the Fair—Scattering sweet incense round the path of man, they refine and purify the heart. The one is worshipped in the parterre of the florist—the other adored at the domestic altar.

By B. V. French, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society;

Van Mons, the enlightened Pomologist and Philosopher—His name will be cherished while the earth continues to bear fruit.

By E. M. Richards, Vice President;

The Ladies who have honored us by their presence on this festive occasion—If any are sceptical in regard to the permanent influence of woman, let them turn their eyes towards the Monument on Bunker Hill.

The President then proposed the following;

Horticultural and Agricultural Periodicals—Birds which scatter the seeds of fair flowers and fine fruits, in gardens throughout the land.

Allen Putnam, Esq., Editor of the New England Farmer, replied to this sentiment in the following words:

Mr. President,—I was told, as I came into the hall, that there would be a shot at the *flock*, and that I must feign to be hit—since then I have been much ruffled—you now have startled me from my perch, but it is only for a short flight. I shall soon return to pecking at fruits, which I love better than talking.

It is too late in the evening to speak at length of the influences of the press in creating and fostering a spirit of improvement in Horticulture and Agriculture. Its influences have been great, but so gloriously indefinite that it is vain for me to designate them.

You call us *birds*, and *sowers of seeds*. In nature's garden the birds have some of this work to perform. The seeds of the grass, raised upon an elastic and elongated stem, may be scattered by the winds; the down upon the willow seed, serves as its ship in water, and its balloon in the air; the hooks of the burr attach that to roving animals; the elastic spring of the touch-me-not sends its seeds far from the parent stock—and yet work is left for the birds. They are appointed to carry the seeds of many berries and flowers from valley to valley, from mountain to mountain, and from river to river. We of the periodical press have a work not unlike that of the birds. We are willing to sow if we can but get the seed; do not forget that we can sow only what we first *steal*. We would like to steal unmolested the sweetest and best; but when we seek a quiet repast at the

Warren, or by the *Pond*, some vigilant *Wight*, in lingo which neither *Walker* nor *Johnson* would approve, causes us to take *French* leave, and move off in *Wilder* flight than usual.

Hoping to induce you and your associates to furnish us more freely with seed in future, I will name you in a toast, if I can remember it (for I have not put mine in my pocket):

Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—The Gardeners whose productions migratory birds are most pleased to carry to the distant fields which they visit.

The President also called upon Mr. C. M. Hovey, Editor of the Magazine of Horticulture, who responded as follows:

Mr. President,—I came here prepared with a sentiment for the occasion, in honor of a distinguished association, similar to ours, abroad. I refer, sir, to the Horticultural Society of London. I was fearful we might forget our friends so far from us. You have, however, alluded to that Society in your remarks, and a distinguished gentleman, who has preceded me, has not only, quite unexpectedly, spoken of its establishment, and the good example it has set, but has done so in nearly the very words of my sentiment; nevertheless, sir, I shall offer it, and, as preliminary, a few further remarks in regard to that association.

It was established, as has been stated, about forty years ago—I think in 1808—through the exertions of the late Thomas Andrew Knight, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Forsyth, and other amateurs and professional men of eminence. Mr. Knight succeeded Sir Joseph Banks, as President of the Society, and held the office until his death. The writings of this distinguished physiological and practical horticulturist, are familiar to all cultivators—they have formed the basis upon which our present ideas of vegetable physiology are founded. The first object of the Society was the institution of exhibitions similar to our own. In connexion with these exhibitions, papers and essays were read from members, upon the cultivation and growth of the specimens which were displayed for premium. These communications were collected together, and published as the Transactions of the Society, which now number several volumes. It was in these volumes that Mr. Knight's papers were first given to the public;—since his death they have been collected in one volume, preceded by a biographical account of his life.

The next act of the Society was the establishment of an experimental garden, where the great number of fruits under cultivation might be collected together, and their qualities ascertained, their synonyms detected, and their nomenclature corrected—this indeed constituted one of the most beneficial acts of this association.

Collectors were also sent out to all parts of the world, for the discovery of new plants, trees and fruits. One of these collectors was the late

lamented Mr. Douglas, who explored the Columbia River,—the California coast,—and part of the Sandwich Islands, where he met with a cruel death. The additions which he made to the Flora of this continent are some of the most splendid which ornament our gardens,—to him, indeed, are we indebted for nearly one half of the showy *annuals* which enrich our parterres, the names of which are so familiar that it is unnecessary to mention them here. In honor of his indefatigable exertions, a noble monument has just been completed in Scotland, for the erection of which nearly one thousand noblemen, amateurs, botanists and gardeners of Europe, subscribed their names.

But it is not to those, or any other particular acts of the society that we are alone indebted. Its transactions have embraced every thing which would in any way promote the advancement of horticulture. It has freely and gratuitously disseminated seeds, plants, bulbs, scions, &c., to all parts of the world. There is scarcely a garden the whole length of the Atlantic shore, in which we cannot find some plant, the seeds of which originally came from the London Horticultural Society. Our tables this evening, which are almost weighed down by the fruit, contain some which was plucked from the very scions transmitted to our skilful cultivators.

To emulate its bright example, and to meet with equal success, is our only wish. I will therefore propose—

The London Horticultural Society—The great parent of all similar associations throughout the world—whose labors in the noble pursuit of science have strewed our gardens with beautiful flowers, and enriched our tables with the choicest fruits.

A duet was then sung by Mrs. Andrews and Mr. Barker.

Mr. S. Walker, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, being called upon, gave:

Flora and Pomona, Twin Sisters—"Their ways are ways of pleasantness, and all their paths are peace."

By Parker Barnes:

Our Fair Guests—All hail! thrice welcome! now have we obtained the priceless gem, to crown the many-colored lights of nature's diadem.

By John Owen;

The Memory of Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, one of the corresponding members of this Society—A man who, for simplicity of manners, benevolence of character and purity of life, as well as for his eminence in natural history, deserves our grateful recollection, on this our first anniversary since his decease. Well may we apply the lines of Thomson, on Lord William Russell, to our departed friend:

> "Bring every sweetest flower, and let us strew
> The grave where Harris lies."

From the Chair:

The Ladies—"*Forget-me-nots*" when they give no "*Heartsease*" to the "*Coxcomb*," though he may live as long as the "*Aloe*."

By John H. Warland (one of the poets of the evening):

Flowers—In their bloom the sweetest symbols of innocence and purity in this world—in their decay, the loveliest emblems of a resurrection in the next.

By Dr. Z. B. Adams:

The Union of Scientific Principles with the Horticultural Art—A union which cannot but be auspicious, since within the last few days we have been introduced to such a multitude of its *cherry-cheeked* and healthy offspring.

The President having retired, Mr. French took the Chair, and announced the following sentiment;

The President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Who, to the intelligence of the merchant, and the skill of the Horticulturist, adds the liberality of a prince, the manners of a gentleman, and the virtues of a Christian.

By Dr. Adams:

The Chief *Marshal* of the Evening—Who can display such skill in subduing the wild flowers of the forest, though he himself is *Wilder*.

By George Brown, of Beverly:

Daniel Webster—A noble specimen of native growth and self-culture. Equally flourishing on the granite hills of New England, or in the sunny climes of the south. He needs but one more transplanting to fill the place he deserves to occupy.

By Otis Johnson, of Lynn;

The Cultivation of the Earth—The most noble employment of man; in its progress towards perfection, dispensing blessings upon the whole human race.

By J. Wentworth;

The Weeds of Idleness—May they never be permitted to overshadow the fruits of industry, or impair the growth of enterprize.

By Ebenr. Wight, Recording Secretary of the Society:

Horticultural Societies—May they spread like the vine, and harmonize like its tendrils.

By H. W. Dutton:

Our Buds and Blossoms, our Banquet and our Bairns!—Proud of the one for producing our festivals; and proud of our fête for the presence of our children:—let the day we celebrate be remembered; let its memory live "*fragrans et perennis*," even as the flowers continue from everlasting to everlasting.

By James L. L. F. Warren :

The *Fair Trio* of the Horticultural *Fair* in 1842,
Our *Flowers*, our *Fruits*, and our *Guests* :—
Our *Flowers* are *Fair*, *Sweet*, *Good*,
Our *Fruit*, *Fairer*, *Sweeter*, *Better*,
Our Guests, *Fairest*, *Sweetest*, *Best*.

By a member :

The Bee among the Honeysuckles—Illustrative of Horticultural Industry, and the pleasures of cultivation. *Both* yielding the sweets of life.

By a member :

Adam in the Garden of Eden—Surrounded with flowers of every hue, and yet *one* flower was wanting. It was the fairest and most *tempting* flower in all creation.

By G. B. Jones :

The Substitution of Women for Wine—Although it is a species of intoxication that will not cause the liver complaint, is there not danger of *heart-burn ?*

The entertainment was then closed by the singing of an Ode, to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, written by the late T. G. Fessenden, for a previous Anniversary, entitled the "Course of Culture."

At a Meeting of the Society, *Sept. 24th*, 1842.

Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Committee appointed for the purpose, at the last meeting, reported that they had procured a copy of the Address delivered by J. E. Teschemacher, Esq. It was then committed to the same Committee, consisting of Messrs. S. Walker, B. V. French and Otis Johnson, for publication, to include the Reports of the Annual Exhibition, an account of the Anniversary Festival, and also Reports of the Committees on Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.

The thanks of the Society were presented to Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and to the individual members of that Committee, for their very acceptable services at the late Annual Exhibition and Festivals.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Chairman of the Select Committee, and the several members of that Committee, who so tastefully conducted the preparatory arrangements for the Festival at Concert Hall.

A Committee of five was appointed to nominate Officers and Standing Committees for the ensuing year; and the Committee was instructed *not*

to nominate, (if possible and expedient,) any member on more than one Committee; and that the Chairmen of the several Committees shall be gentlemen who shall attend to the duties assigned them, and also, that the Committee be directed to report a printed list at the next meeting.

A letter was read from the Corresponding Secretary of the American Institute of New York, inviting the Society to send delegates to its next Annual Exhibition.

A delegation was appointed, consisting of the President of the Society and nine members.

At a Meeting of the Society, *Oct. 29th*, 1842.

The President read the following communication from A. H. Ernst, Esq., corresponding member, Cincinnati, Ohio.

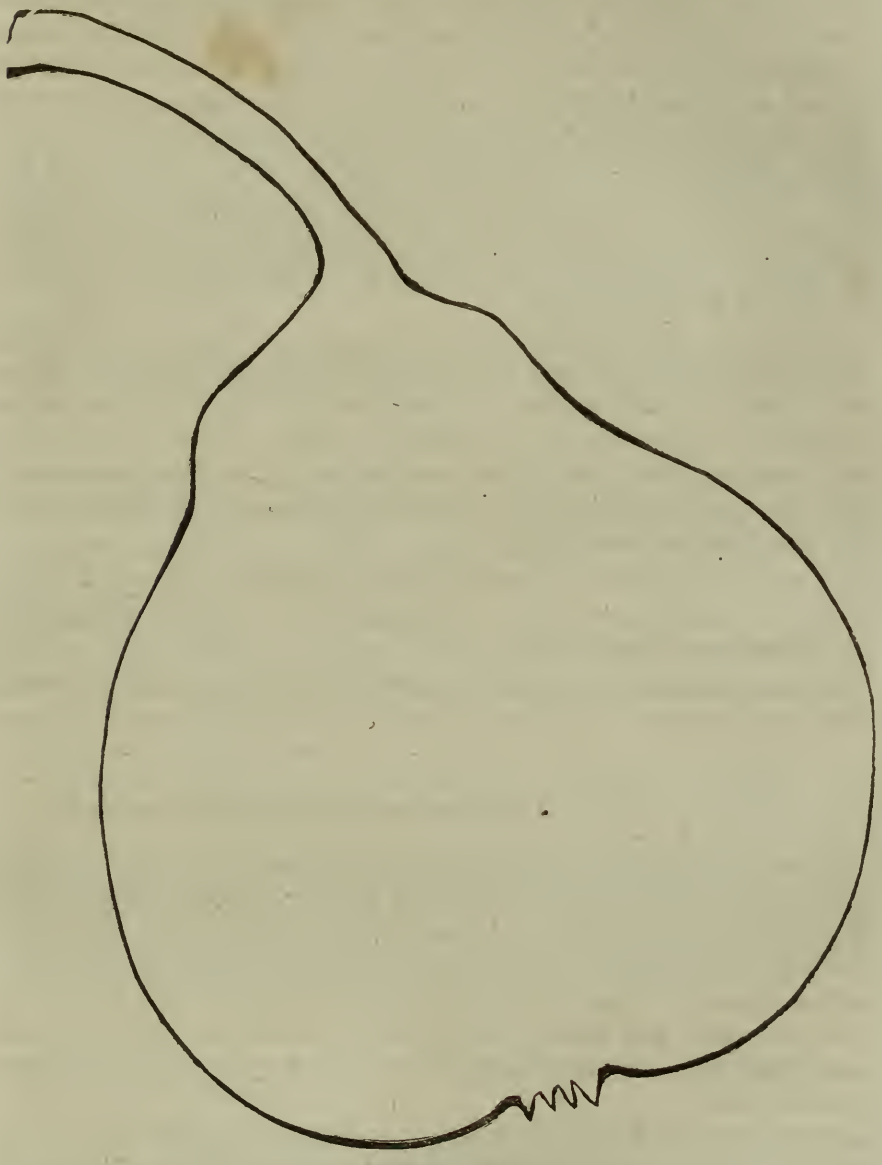
"Last spring, sir, I did myself the pleasure of forwarding to you, for the benefit of the Society, some plants of the Ohio ever-bearing raspberry, with the general character of which you are already familiar; also some peach trees, of a new seedling freestone, of large size and fine flavor, juicy, and ripening in September, under the name of Gist's large freestone, the name of the gentleman in whose garden the original tree was produced in this city; with some pear trees, of a new seedling, and which I consider quite an acquisition to our already large and valuable list of varieties.

How western fruits will sustain their character in your more rigorous latitude, I am unable to form an opinion. In conversation with Mr. Manning, of Salem, Mass., on this subject, he appeared to be fully confirmed in the belief that our western fruits so degenerate in transfer, as to be unworthy of attention; in which sentiment (with due deference to his superior experience and judgment,) I do not concur. I think, however, the subject is worthy of a fair trial, if it has not already had one.

The original tree of the pear above referred to, I believe, was destroyed some years since; and I have not seen it in bearing until this summer, when one of my young trees produced a single fruit, a drawing of which you will find here annexed: and I regret to say that the fruit was not cut, to test its quality, until beyond its prime, so that the description, so far as regards its flesh and flavor, is quite imperfect. The value of this pear is, however, materially lessened by its ripening at the same time with the Bartlett pear.

Description.—The Stone pear, so called in honor of the gentleman in whose garden it orginated, is a very fine and beautiful fruit; the size is large, the form resembling that of the orange Bergamot, rounding to the blossom end, which is slightly indented, and gradually diminishing to the

stem, which is long, stout, and inserted on one side; the skin, when ripe, becomes a bright yellow, with a bright red cheek next the sun, beautifully intermixed with yellow streak and specks; the flesh is white, rather buttery, somewhat melting, slightly astringent, ripening in August.



THE STONE PEAR.

This pear tree, in its habits, differs very much from any other tree in my nursery; it is of a rapid and strong growth, with a tendency to grow tall, so much so as to become top-heavy, and bend over of its own weight;

another remarkable feature is, that it forms spurs up the body of the young tree, like those of fruit spurs; its disposition is to bear young and abundantly.

History of the variety.—About the year 1806 or 1807, a Mr. Jones, a gardener, came to this city, (Cincinnati,) from England, bringing with him a variety of fruit trees, of which Ethan Stone, Esq. informs me he purchased a number of pear trees, one of which, when it came into bearing, produced a small and rather inferior fruit, which, from some cause, soon died down below the graft; from the stump of the original stock sprang up several shoots, the most vigorous of which he trained to a tree; from this tree this pear has sprung. From Mr. Stone's intelligence, habits of correctness, combined with his experience and knowledge of fruits, I am unhesitating in the belief that his pear is a new variety, originating from a seedling stock in his garden in this city.

This section of the country, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring grafted fruit trees in its early settlement, abounds in seedling trees, among which much is found worthy of propagation and culture. I am taking some pains to collect all that is worthy of attention. I have several pears and apples, of which it will afford me pleasure to send you some trees, with the best description of the fruit I can procure, if you deem it an object to add such to your collection.

I remain yours with much respect,

(Signed) A. H. ERNST."

Cincinnati, *Ohio*, Oct. 1842.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ernst, for the fruit trees sent to the Society last spring.

At a Meeting of the Society, *Nov. 5th*, 1842.

It was *Voted*, That the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have learned with emotion and deep regret, the demise of their late worthy member, Mr. Robert Manning, of Salem; and that, sensible of the valuable services he has rendered the cause of Horticulture in our country, and more especially to this Society, of which he has been a most active and zealous member from its origin; they would most respectfully tender the sympathies and condolence of its members to the family of the deceased, in their afflictive bereavement.

Voted, That the Recording Secretary be directed to communicate a copy of the foregoing vote to the family of the late Mr. Manning, and that the same be entered on the records of the Society.

It was *Voted*, That all parcels of seeds now on hand, or which may hereafter be presented to the Society, shall be committed to the care of the Pro-

fessor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology of the Society, to be examined by him; and that he be requested to make out a list, under its proper department, for the botanist, florist, &c., and report the same to the Society.

At a Meeting of the Society, *Jan. 7th*, 1843.

Professor Russell made a report in relation to the seeds recently committed to his care; the report was accepted, and placed in the hands of the publishing committee, to publish such portions of it as they may deem proper, in the Transactions of the Society for 1842.

On motion of Mr. Walker, it was *Voted*, That the Recording Secretary be added to the committee for publishing the Transactions of the Society for 1842.

The President read the following letter from A. H. Ernst, Esq., corresponding member, Cincinnati, Ohio:

(copy.)

"Some thirty-five or forty years since, the late Jacob Bradwell, a highly respectable and intelligent pioneer of this region, obtained from one of his neighbors one hundred seedling apple trees, there being no grafted fruit trees at this early day, and planted the same on his farm, on the Little Miami River, thirteen miles N. E. from this city, (Cincinnati); most of them proved inferior or worthless, except one tree, the parent of this most valuable winter fruit, a specimen of which I have the honor of sending you by the politeness of Mr. Redden, of Saugus, for your inspection, and the brethren of our Society.

Description.—The size is above medium, the form flat, tapering to the blossom, and which is somewhat sunk; the stem is short and small, planted in a deep hollow; a fair, smooth and thin skin, which is, when fully ripe, of a greenish yellow, clouded with dark blotches, with numerous small dark spots over the surface; flesh white, tender, sweet, juicy and remarkably free from that sponginess so common a fault in sweet apples. It is an excellent table and kitchen fruit from December to April or May.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed,) A. H. ERNST."

Cincinnati, *Ohio*, Dec. 1842.

The above-described apple proves to be one of the most valuable sweet apples which has been exhibited at the Society's tables.

It was *Voted*, That the Society view with grateful acknowledgments the zeal manifested in the cause of Horticulture by their worthy member, A. H. Ernst, Esq., and from such instances of individual exertions would be

incited to renewed efforts for the accomplishment of the object for which they are united.

The following letter, from Professor Russell, was then read:

To MARSHALL P. WILDER, *President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:*

Sir,—The packages of seeds committed to my inspection on Nov. 5th, (1842,) I have carefully examined, and herewith would communicate my results.

First—A parcel of seeds from the Botanic Garden at St. Petersburgh, with a very kind letter from Prof. Fischer, as follows:

"I have the honor to transmit to the Society a parcel with mostly Russian seeds, some of them of new introduction into the gardens. I shall be very happy to be informed of some particular desiderata of the Society, and to be able to satisfy those desiderata," &c.

With this parcel and letter was a pamphlet, purporting to be the "Eighth Catalogue of Seeds which the Imperial Botanic Garden at St. Petersburgh offers for mutual exchange." Some of the seeds forwarded to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society are to be found in this catalogue; some are of plants described in De Candolle's Prodromus, some new, and many, of which I could find no mention in works at my command, I presume are the new Russian species of which Prof. Fischer speaks.

The actual value of this package of seeds to the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is very small, as it is highly probable, as far as I can judge, that only a few of them are of much *floricultural interest.* But, as a generous regard towards the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as an institution, it gives evidence of a spirit of scientific courtesy, on the part of Prof. Fischer, which should receive some return of equal respect. Unless a return is made, of our native seeds, I would suggest the propriety of informing Prof. Fischer, in our vote of thanks, of the character of our Society, which, attentive to the advancement of Horticulture in the restricted sense of the cultivation of fruits, esculent roots, and of ornamental flowers, does not recognize those departments of horticultural skill which render every species of plant of equal interest.

Several of these seeds belong to the order of Umbelliferæ, consisting of indifferent flowers, generally of small green, yellow or white blossoms. One, Xanthogalum purpurascens seems to offer something interesting; a perennial herbaceous plant, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, with pinnate leaves. The flowers are green, but the fruit (seed vessel) when "immature is most elegant, with a dark purple stalk (stylopodium)," &c.

Several belong to the order Leguminosæ, and therefore likely to be showy or else ornamental. Of these are several species of Astragalus: Catophaca Hovenii (a plant similar to a Cytisus); Halimsdendron argenteum, a Siberian shrub: Sophora alopecurrides (herbaceous, with yellow flowers:) Thermopsis alpina and fabacea. with yellow flowers: Hectysarum Tauri-

cum, Oxytropis songárica, the latter with violet flowers in spikes, and both resembling some of our native species of plants.

Some are of the order Compositæ; of which Dipsacus azureus; Saussurea pygmea and salicifolia; and Leuzea carthamoides.

Several are seeds of Forest Trees; as Fraxinus alyphyllus (?) and Frax. Oxyphyllus, (Ash,) Platanus cuneatus, Plat. orientalis (Plane or Button Wood,) Acer Campestre, variety tauricum, the Taurian variety of the Common Maple of Europe, a small tree: Celtis glabrata (Nettle tree,) Juniperus excelsa (Juniper,) and Pinus Halepensis, the elegant Aleppo Pine, a native of Western Europe and Syria, and therefore tender; all of which, with perhaps the exception of Celtis, Juniperus and Pinus are of too great age to vegetate, it being well known that the seeds of most Forest Trees need immediate sowing after they become mature.

Of shrubs, among several of little importance, will be found two varieties of the beautiful Cercis siliquastrum of south of Europe, viz. *Atrorubra* and *Carnea*.

Several are tropical species of plants, of no peculiar floricultural merit.

Some are representatives of the liliaceous family, as Frittilaria ruthenica, Lilium monadelphum, and a species of tulip, Tulipa tricolor.

Two species of Clematis, and both probably new; Clematis integrifolia-songarica and Cl. gebleriàna.

A species of Columbine; Aquilegia jucunda.

Two species of Corydalis: elegant hardy border flowers.

A species of Rose: Rosa berberifolia, which presents the anomaly of simple leaves.

Of rarer seeds, Sedum Kamtschaticum, Androsace filiformis; Primula longiscapa, Lychnis brachypetala, Iris halophila, Eremurus tauricus and Ornithogalum refractum.

The Russian species are here designated.

Acanthophyllum spinosum,
Acroptilon picris,
Adenophora latifolia,
Adenophora verticillata,
Agopodium alpestre,
Amblyocarpon inuloides,
Ammania caspia,
Anchusa stylosa,
Archangelica decurrens,
Arnebia cornuta,
Begonia Porteriana,
Campanula lactiflora,
Chærophyllum prescottii,
Clematis integrifolia-songarìca,
Cosmantus fimbriatus, (?)
Cryptodiscus cachroides,
Eremostachys moluccelloides,
Eriosynaphe tortuosa,
Ferula caspia,
Frittilaria ruthenica,
Halimodendron argenteum,
Heracleum barbatum,
Heracleum Wilhelmsii,
Iris halophila,
Lallemantia iberica,
Libanotis condensata,
Lychnis brachypetala,
Matricaria tanacetioides,

Onosma rigidum,	Thermopsis alpina,
Phlomis agrestris,	Trollius altaracus,
Primula longiscapa,	Tunica prolifera,
Thalictrum appendiculatum,	Xanthoxylum purpurascens,
Thalictrum balcalense,	Cousinia arachnoides.

I have ventured to assort these, somewhat after the above plan, and to offer thereby some facility for their distribution. It is quite desirable that some record be made of the manner of distribution, and to what members the seeds have been allotted for experiment in culture.

Second—Seeds from the "Exploring Expedition."

The "twenty-eight papers of seeds from Cape Good Hope," are of greenhouse plants long introduced into cultivation, many of familiar occurrence, and most to be found, probably, in almost every extensive collection; described in Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants, some as under culture for more than a century. Even the Rose-scented geranium (Pelarg. capitatum,) is among the number! A species of Piper Atragone capenois, (?) Aristea major, Œnothera hirsuta, Podalyria genistoides, seem to be new.

Of "seven papers of tree and shrub seed from Sandwich Islands," five are perhaps deserving notice, viz.: a species of Pittosporum, Sophora sp. Epacris sp. Mimosa sp. and an unknown Mexican shrub.

Among the seeds from Manilla, a species of Brugmansia is to be regarded as probably an addition to that superb genus which is known to us so familiarly under B. suaveolens. Agati sp. and Agati grandiflora, are handsome flowering small trees, with large white flowers, belonging to the order of Leguminosæ; and have already been introduced into Southern Florida.

Trichosanthes sp. belongs to the Cucurbitaceæ, (gourds) while Cassia alata is an old greenhouse shrub.

Some seeds and large nuts, for instance, Turnera sebastina, with seeds of sandal-wood from the Sandwich Islands: of Pandanus odoratissimus; of Tacca sp. &c. from Manilla, seem most appropriate for specimens of fruits and seeds for the Herbarium of the "National Institute;" and better calculated for the higher purposes of Natural History than for distribution among horticulturists.

Some very interesting seeds may be found among "fourteen papers of tree and shrub seed from Oregon and California," such as a species of Pyrus or Oregon crab apple; Mespilus sp. from Walla-Walla. Chimonanthus sp. from mountains of California. Cornus sp. which perhaps may be identical with the superb Cornus Nuttallii; resembling our Cornus Florida, but with much larger flowers: a species of Photinia, a shrub similar to the hawthorn: Berberis fascicularis and Spiræa sp. When we consider the rich additions made to our flowers from California, and the curious and rare collections lately brought from Oregon by Nuttall, Weyth and

other travellers beyond the Rocky Mountains, we may look upon these seeds with some interest, as likely to add something rare to our collections of hardy shrubs.

This parcel also contains Rhamnus (Buckthorn) sp. a Viburnum; and seeds of Fothergilla, so marked, but much more probably of a sp. of Clematis, judging from appearance.

The seeds of species of Acer (maple) and Fraxinus (Ash), however desirable, are probably too old to germinate.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN L. RUSSELL, *Prof. of Botany &c. to the Society.*

South Hingham, *Dec.* 2, 1842.

At a Meeting of the Society, *Jan.* 21*st*, 1843.

The following report of the Library Committee was read:—

"At a meeting of the Library Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultual Society, recently held, the condition of the library was taken into consideration, with reference to the importance of completing the broken sets of certain valuable works which the Society now possess. Of these, may be named, as important, the *Transactions* of the London Horticultural Society and Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine*, both of which it is deemed desirable to procure, and that the Society continues its subscription for the same in future.

The set of Michaux's *Sylva* is deficient of its third volume, and the Committee recommend the purchase of the same, if it can be obtained, or, in failure thereof, the new edition with Mr. Nuttall's continuation. In the opinion of the Committee, it was considered desirable, and for the interests of the Society, to enrich its library with the most valuable horticultural publications of the day, and also to add, from time to time, such as are best adapted to the science which the Society are seeking to promote. Under this view of the subject, the Committee recommend the purchase of the following works:—

Noisette's *Jardin Fruiterer*, with about one hundred and thirty colored engravings of popular fruits; six copies of the new edition of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue;* Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary;* Supplements to the *Hortus Britannicus*, and the *Encyclopædia of Plants;* Torrey and Gray's *Flora of North America;* Dana's *Muck Manual;* Lindley's *Theory of Horticulture*, (English edition); Mrs. Loudon's *Flower Garden of Ornamental Annuals*, of *Ornamental Perennials*, and of *Bulbous Roots;* Paxton's *Magazine of Botany*, commencing with the first number of the work; Rogers' *Fruit Cultivator;* Ruffin on *Calcareous Manures; Land Draining*,

by the author of *British Husbandry; Use and Abuse of Lime; Book of the Farm*, by H. Stephens.

The Committee submit this report with the desire that an appropriation may be made for the purposes above named, whenever, in the opinion of the Society, it can be done with a due regard to the state of its financial affairs,—and, also, of suggesting the propriety of setting apart, annually, a certain sum in aid of the library.

(Signed) M. P. WILDER, *Chairman.*"

The above report was amended by adding Gray's *Botanical Text Book*, and instructing the Committee to commence with the first number of the current volume of such works as are published periodically, instead of procuring back volumes; and providing, also, that the appropriation for the purchase of the books should not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars. The report was then accepted.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES AWARDING PREMIUMS FOR 1842.

FLOWER COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Flowers, having attended to the duty of awarding Premiums for the year 1842, report:—

Tulips—For the best display of fine blooms, a premium to S. Walker, of	$5 00
For the second best display of fine blooms, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of	3 00
Pæonies—For the best display of flowers, a premium to W. E. Carter, of	5 00
For the second best display of flowers, a premium to Messrs. Winship, of	3 00
Roses—In classes as follows:	
Class 1.—Hardy kinds.	
For the best 50 dissimilar blooms, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of	10 00
For the second best 50 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. A. Kenrick, of	8 00
For the third best 50 dissimilar blooms, a premium to A. Bowditch, of	5 00
Class 2.—Bourbon, China, Tea and Noisette Roses.	
For the best display of flowers, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of	5 00

For the second best display of flowers, a premium to A. Bowditch, of $3 00

Carnations—For the best display of carnations and picotees, a premium to S. Walker, of 5 00

For the second best display of flowers, a premium to J. Breck & Co., of 3 00

For the best seedling picotee, a premium to J. Breck & Co., of 2 00

Balsams—For the best display, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of 3 00

[No second premium was awarded.]

German Asters—For the best display of flowers, a premium to Hovey & Co., of 3 00

For the second best display of flowers, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of 2 00

Dahlias—In the following divisions and classes:

DIVISION A.

Premier Prize. For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Hovey & Co., of 18 00

Specimen Bloom. For the best bloom, a premium to J. H. White, of 7 00

For the second best bloom, a premium to Hovey & Co., of . 4 00

DIVISION B.

CLASS I.

For the best 24 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. H. White, of 12 00

For the second best 24 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Hovey & Co., of 7 00

CLASS II.

For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren, of 10 00

For the second best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to S. Sweetser, of 5 00

CLASS III.

For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren, of 8 00

For the second best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to S. Sweetser, of 4 00

DIVISION C.

CLASS I.

For the best 24 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. F. Trull, of 12 00

For the second best 24 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. Stickney of	$7 00
CLASS II.	
For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. Stickney, of	10 00
For the second best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to P. Barnes, of	5 00
CLASS III.	
For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to P. Barnes of	8 00
For the second best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to H. W. Dutton, of	4 00
GRATUITIES.	
To J. A. Kenrick, for fine displays of hardy azaleas, and other plants and shrubs, a premium of	5 00
To W. Meller, for a display of beautiful seedling geraniums, or pelargoniums, a premium of	5 00
To W. E. Carter, for the exhibition of a beautiful seedling phlox, partially variegated, a premium of . . .	5 00
To J. Cadness, for a fine plant of the Abuliton striatum, a premium of	5 00
To Miss Russell, for fine displays of bouquets, and other flowers, a premium of	3 00
To Messrs. Winship, for a large and splendid pyramidal bouquet, a premium of	3 00
To J. Stickney, for a rich display of superb German asters, a premium of	2 00
	$214 00

The amount of funds appropriated by the Society, for the year 1842, was one hundred and fifty dollars; to this was added the sum of sixty-four dollars, being the amount left in the treasurer's hands in the year 1841, making a total of two hundred fourteen dollars to be appropriated as premiums for 1842. It will be seen, by the footing of the respective sums awarded, that the whole amount at the disposal of the committee has been awarded as prizes; and, your committee would believe, in a manner which has been for the best interests of the Society.

Should the Society see fit to increase the appropriation another year, they think the money could be distributed with good effect. There are a great many kinds of flowers which need more encouragement to induce a more extensive cultivation, and which would add to the variety of our exhibitions. Your Committee need only instance the Pæony, the Rose, the Aster, and above all, the Dahlia, to show how much the Society's premi-

ums have done towards enlivening our exhibitions with the superb displays of these flowers. The Camellia, the Fuchsia, the Cacti, the Erica, the Chinese Azalea, and many other flowers, might be named, which, by the offer of liberal prizes, would undoubtedly be seen on the Society's tables, adding greatly to the pleasure of the weekly exhibitions.

With these few suggestions, your Committee submit their report.

C. M. HOVEY,
Chairman.

Boston, *Dec.* 31, 1842.

FRUIT COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Fruits, having attended to the duty of awarding premiums for the year 1842, report as follows:

Apples.—For the best summer apples, a premium to Otis Johnson, of	$5 00
For the best fall apples, a premium to B. V. French, of	5 00
For the best winter apples, a premium to B. V. French, of	5 00
Pears.—For the best summer pears, a premium to J. F. Allen, of	5 00
For the best fall pears, a premium to S. Pond, of	5 00
For the best winter pears, a premium to M. P. Wilder, of	5 00
Cherries.—For the best, a premium to S. Pond, of	4 00
For the next best, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren, of	2 00
Peaches.—For the best exhibition of peaches, a premium to John Hill, of	5 00
For the next best, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren, of	3 00
For the best grown under glass, a premium to J. F. Allen, of	5 00
For the next best grown under glass, a premium to O. Johnson, of	3 00
Grapes.—For the best foreign varieties, grown under glass, and exhibited before July 1st, a premium to Dr. Howard, of	5 00
For the next best, grown under glass, and exhibited before July 1st, a premium to J. F. Allen, of	3 00
For the best grown under glass, and exhibited after July 1st, a premium to D. Haggerston, of	5 00
For the best foreign variety, open culture, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of	5 00
For the best native grapes, a premium to S. Pond, of	3 00
Apricots.—For the best specimens, none of sufficient merit offered.	
Nectarines.—For the best specimens, a premium to D. Haggerston, of	3 00

Quinces.—For the best specimens, none of sufficient merit offered.

Plums.—For the best specimens, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of $5 00

For the next best specimens, a premium to S. Pond, of . 3 00

Gooseberries.—For the best, a premium to Wm. Oliver, of . 3 00

Strawberries.—For the best, a premium to Charles Robbins, of 5 00

For the next best, a premium to E. Vose, of . . . 3 00

Currants.—For the best, a premium to A. D. Williams, of . 3 00

For the next best, a premium to A. D. Weld, of . . 2 00

Raspberries.—For the best, a premium to Hovey & Co., of . 4 00

For the next best, a premium to S. Pond, of . . . 2 00

Mulberries.—For the best specimens, a premium to John Hovey, of, ... 3 00

Water-melons.—For the best, a premium to Hovey & Co., of . 3 00

Green-fleshed Water-melons.—For the best, a premium to Dr. Howard, of 3 00

GRATUITIES.

To R. Manning, for his extraordinary large collection of new pears, and other fruits, which have added so much interest to the exhibitions of the Society, ... 25 00

To George Lee, for very fine peaches, grown in pots, and exhibited early in June, ... 2 00

To John Cass, for very fine Isabella grapes, . . . 2 00

To S. W. Cole, for fine apples, called Jewett's fine red, . 2 00

To Joseph Grennell, for very large clusters of black Hamburgh grapes, ... 2 00

To J. Lovitt, 2d. for very early melons, . . . 2 00

$150 00

The Wells premium on apples has again been omitted, as the Committee were of the opinion that no specimens had yet been offered of sufficient merit to justify them in making the award agreeably to the conditions connected therewith—and would, therefore, refer the subject to the committee for the ensuing year.

The Committee would remark, that the number of fine specimens of fruits exhibited the past season has been larger than in former years, and would mention particularly the very fine collections of the President of the Society, of O. Johnson, B. V. French, J. Lovitt, George Brown, D. Haggerston, and others, and regret that their limits would not allow them to bestow more premiums.

BENJ. V. FRENCH, *Chairman.*

VEGETABLE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Vegetables for the year 1842, report the premiums awarded by them, as follows:

Asparagus.—For the best and earliest—No premium.

Rhubarb.—For the best previous to the first Saturday in July—No premium.

Peas.—For the earliest and best peck in June, a premium to Dr. Howard, of $4 00

Lettuce.—For the finest six heads—No premium.

Potatoes.—For the best peck previous to the first Saturday in August, a premium to Dr. Howard, of . . . 3 00

Cucumbers.—For the best pair grown under glass previous to the first Saturday in June, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren, of 4 00

For the best of open culture—No premium.

Beans.—For the earliest Lima, two quarts, a premium to E. Vose, of 3 00

For the earliest dwarf—No premium.

Cauliflowers.—For the best and largest four heads, a premium to Josiah Lovitt, 2d., of 3 00

Brocoli.—For the best and largest four heads, a premium to Josiah Lovitt, 2d., of 3 00

Celery.—For the largest, a premium to Hovey & Co., of . 3 00

Egg Plants.—For the finest six, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren, of 3 00

Tomatoes.—For the best, a premium to Mrs. T. Bigelow, of . 3 00

Squashes.—For the best display at the annual exhibition, a premium to Hovey & Co., of 5 00

For the best display of various vegetables at the annual exhibition, a premium to Josiah Lovitt, 2d., of, . . . 5 00

$38 00

Gratuities.

To A. Bowditch, for fine large Potatoes, . . . 2 00

To Otis Johnson, for large Beets, &c. . . . 2 00

To J. W. Macondry, for new variety of Tomatoes, . . 2 00

The Committee would remark that the quantity of vegetables exhibited the past season has been quite small, and they regret that so little attention has been paid to this department; for a number of articles there has been no competition, and a part of the amount appropriated remains undisposed of. One of the objects of the Society in offering premiums on vegetables, is to encourage the cultivation of choice specimens and im-

provements in the different varieties; and members and others, in offering such, will not only aid the Society in its objects, but add greatly to its exhibitions.

SAMUEL POND, *Chairman.*

LIST OF PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR 1843.

FLOWER COMMITTEE.

Tulips.—For the best specimens of not less than thirty blooms, a premium of $4 00

For the second best specimens of not less than thirty blooms, a premium of 2 00

Geraniums.—For the best display of cut flowers, with foliage in single trusses, a premium of 5 00

For the second best display of cut flowers, with foliage in single trusses, a premium of 3 00

Pæonies.—For the best display of flowers, a premium of . 5 00

For the second best display, a premium of . . . 3 00

Pansies.—For the best display of fine varieties, a premium of . 2 00

For the best six varieties, a premium of . . . 1 00

For the best seedling, a premium of 1 00

Roses —In classes :—

CLASS I.—*Hardy kinds.*

For the best thirty dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . 7 00

For the second best thirty dissimilar blooms, a premium of . 5 00

For the third best thirty dissimilar blooms, a premium of . 3 00

CLASS II.—*Bourbon, Chinese, Tea and Noisettes.*

For the best display of flowers, a premium of . . 5 00

For the second best display of flowers, a premium of . 3 00

CLASS III.—*Perpetual and other Roses.*

For the best display of Perpetual and other roses, to be shown in the Fall, a premium of 3 00

For the second best display, a premium of . . . 2 00

Pinks.—For the best display of flowers, a premium of . . 4 00

For the best six varieties, a premium of . . . 2 00

For the best seedling, a premium of 2 00

Carnations and Picotees.—For the best display of flowers, a premium of 5 00

For the second best display of flowers, a premium of . 3 00

For the best seedling, a premium of 2 00

Balsams.—For the best six plants in bloom, in pots, a premium of $3 00

For the best display of cut flowers, a premium of . . 2 00

German Asters.—For the best display of flowers, a premium of 3 00

For the second best display, a premium of . . . 2 00

Phloxes.—For the best display of flowers, a premium of . 3 00

For the second best display, a premium of . . . 2 00

Dahlias.—In the following divisions and classes :—

DIVISION A.

Open to all Cultivators.

Premier Prize.—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of 10 00

Specimen Bloom.—For the best bloom, a premium of . . 3 00

DIVISION B.

Open to all Cultivators of more than Two Hundred Plants.

CLASS I.

For the best twenty-four dissimilar blooms, a premium of . 7 00

For the second best twenty-four dissimilar blooms, a premium of 5 00

CLASS II.

For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . 5 00

For the second best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of . 3 00

CLASS III.

For the best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . 3 00

For the second best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of . 2 00

DIVISION C.

Open to all Cultivators of less than Two Hundred Plants.

CLASS I.

For the best twenty-four dissimilar blooms, a premium of . 7 00

For the second best twenty-four dissimilar blooms, a premium of 5 00

CLASS II.

For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . 5 00

For the second best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of . 3 00

CLASS III.

For the best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of . .	$3 00
For the second best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of .	2 00
	$150 00

Per order.

SAMUEL WALKER, *Chairman.*

The following rules and regulations will be observed in regard to the dahlia show:—

1. All growers who intend to exhibit, shall signify their intention to the Chairman of the Committee on Flowers, and in which class or classes, at least one week before the day set for the exhibition.

2. Any persons may enter for the prizes of any of the classes, in either of the divisions to which they are eligible, but they cannot take more than one prize in division B. or C.

3. Each competitor will be required to declare that every flower exhibited by him is of his own growth, or has been grown under his care.

4. The judges for awarding the prizes in division B., shall be selected from such cultivators or connoisseurs as are not competitors in that division; and the same rule shall be observed in selecting judges for division C.

5. The judges shall be appointed by a majority of the exhibitors, whose decision shall be final, and to be chosen at the Society's room, on the first Saturday in September, at twelve o'clock, noon. Notice of this meeting to be given by the Chairman of the Flower Committee to such persons as have signified their intentions of competing for the premiums.

6. Each competitor shall give to the Chairman of the Flower Committee a list of the names of the flowers he exhibits, sealed up, and signed with his name.

7. The blooms shall be shown in bottles, provided by the Society, without foliage, or any other embellishment.

8. No seedling, not sold out, will be allowed to be placed in either of the divisions or classes, except the seedling class; nor must any stand contain two blooms of the same variety.

9. The judges shall sign their award with a declaration, upon their honor, that, to the best of their knowledge, they have decided upon the respective merits of the flowers exhibited

FRUIT COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Fruits recommend the following premiums to be awarded for the ensuing year :—

Apples—For the best Summer Apples, to be exhibited previous to the 1st September,	$5 00
For the best Fall Apples, to be exhibited previous to the 1st Dec.	5 00
For the best Winter Apples, to be exhibited after Dec. 1st,	5 00
Pears—For the best Summer Pears, to be exhibited previous to Sept. 1st,	5 00
For the best Fall Pears, to be exhibited previous to Dec. 1st,	5 00
For the best Winter Pears, to be exhibited after Dec. 1st,	5 00
Cherries—For the best specimen of cherries,	4 00
For the next best do. do.,	2 00
Peaches—For the best exhibition of Peaches,	5 00
For the next best do. do.,	3 00
For the best Peaches grown under glass,	5 00
For the next best do. do.,	3 00
Grapes—For the best Foreign Grapes grown under glass, exhibited before July 1,	8 00
For the next best do. do. do.	5 00
For the best grown under glass and exhibited after July 1,	6 00
For the second best,	4 00
For the best grown in open culture (Foreign),	5 00
For the best Native Grapes, open culture,	3 00
Apricots—For the best specimen of Apricots,	5 00
For the next best Apricots,	3 00
Nectarines—For the best specimen of Nectarines,	3 00
Quinces—For the best specimen of Quinces,	2 00
Plums—For the best specimen of Plums,	5 00
For the next best do.,	3 00
Gooseberries—For the best exhibition of Gooseberries,	3 00
Strawberries—For the best exhibition of Strawberries,	5 00
For the next best,	3 00
Currants—For the best specimen of Currants,	3 00
For the next best,	2 00
Raspberries—For the best specimen of Raspberries,	4 00
For the next best,	2 00
Mulberries—For the best exhibition of Mulberries,	3 00
Water Melons—For the best exhibition of Water Melons,	3 00
For the best green-fleshed Melons,	3 00
	$135 00
To be awarded in gratuities, fifteen dollars,	15 00
	$150 00

Wells Premium.

The Committee also offer the Wells premiums for Apples, the produce of seedling trees, which have been brought into notice since 1829 :—

For the best Summer Apples, not less than one dozen, a prem. of	$25 00
For the best Fall or Autumn Apples, a premium of . .	25 00
For the best Winter Apples, a premium of . . .	25 00

Premiums to be awarded to the members of the Society only; and where the claims are not of sufficient merit, no premium will be awarded. This will be strictly adhered to, particularly in regard to the Wells premiums, where no premium will be awarded but in full evidence of its superiority.

BENJAMIN V. FRENCH, *Chairman.*

VEGETABLE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Vegetables recommend the following Premiums to be offered the ensuing year :—

Asparagus—For Asparagus, the earliest and largest four bunches, a premium of	3 00
Rhubarb—The largest and best, previous to the first Saturday in July, twelve stalks, ...	3 00
Peas—The earliest and best peck in June, . . .	4 00
Lettuce—The finest six heads, of open culture, previous to the first Saturday in July, ...	2 00
Potatoes—The best peck previous to first Saturday in August,	3 00
Cucumbers—The best pair grown under glass, previous to the first Saturday in June, ...	4 00
The best and earliest, of open culture, . . .	2 00
Beans—The earliest Large Lima, two quarts, . . .	3 00
The earliest Dwarf, two quarts, ...	2 00
Cauliflowers—The best and largest four heads, . . .	3 00
Brocoli—The best and largest four heads, . . .	3 00
Celery—The largest and best twelve roots, . . .	3 00
Egg Plants—The finest six, ...	3 00
Tomatoes—The best, not less than one dozen, . . .	2 00
Squashes—The best display of the largest number of varieties at the annual exhibition, ...	5 00
For the best display of various vegetables at the annual exhibition, (not including squashes,)	5 00
	$50 00
For gratuities, ...	10 00
	$60 00

JOHN A. KENRICK, *Chairman.*

OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ELECTED OCTOBER, 1842.

[*Their term of office commences on the first Saturday of April*, 1843, *and terminates on the first Saturday of April*, 1844.]

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Vice Presidents.

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JONA. WINSHIP,
C. NEWHALL,
E. M. RICHARDS.

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SAMUEL WALKER.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

Recording Secretary.

EBENEZER WIGHT.

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL, A. M.

Professor of Entomology.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.

S. L. DANA, M. D.

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S. POND,
J. LOVITT, 2d.,
L. P. GROSVENOR,
J. BRECK,
JONA. WINSHIP,
D. HAGGERSTON,
J. L. L. F. WARREN,
J. F. ALLEN.

COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

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S. SWEETSER,
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J. STICKNEY,
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COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

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A. D. WILLIAMS,
J. C. HOWARD,
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JOHN HILL.

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C. K. DILLAWAY,
J. E. TESCHEMACHER,
E. WIGHT,
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COMMITTEE ON SYNONYMS OF FRUIT.

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S. DOWNER,
W. KENRICK,
J. PRINCE.

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M. P. WILDER, Chairman.
ENOCH BARTLETT,
A. ASPINWALL,
F. W. McCONDRY,
J. J. LOW.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

E. VOSE, Chairman.
CHEEVER NEWHALL,
E. M. RICHARDS.

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OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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Bradford, Samuel D., *Boston.*
Breed, Andrews, *Lynn.*
Breed, Henry A., "
Chase, Hezekiah, "
Codman, John, *Dorchester.*
Crafts, Ebenezer, *Roxbury.*
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Fenno, John, *Chelsea.*
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French, Jonathan, *Dorchester.*
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Newhall, Josiah, *Lynnfield.*
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Webster, Nathan, *Haverhill.*
West, Thomas, "
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Wilder, Marshall P., *Dorchester.*
Williams, Aaron D., *Roxbury.*
Wolcott, Edward, *Pawtucket.*
Worthington, William, *Dorchester.*

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Bradlee, Joseph, "
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AN

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT THEIR

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY,

SEPTEMBER 16, 1842.

BY J. E. TESCHEMACHER,

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, BOTANICAL CURATOR OF THE BOSTON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, AND MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Boston:
DUTTON AND WENTWORTH'S PRINT.
Nos. 10 and 12 Exchange Street.

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1842.

BOSTON, SEPT. 17th, 1842.

Dear Sir,—

We beg to hand you a copy of the votes passed at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held this day, and respectfully to request your compliance with the latter vote.

Voted, That the thanks of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society be presented to our Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Teschemacher, Esq., for his very interesting and eloquent Address, delivered before the Society on the 16th inst.

Voted, That a Committee be appointed to communicate the vote of the Society to Mr. Teschemacher, and to solicit a copy of his Address for publication.

We assure you, Sir, that it gives us great pleasure to be the organs of this communication, as it affords us an opportunity of expressing to you our sentiments of regard and esteem towards yourself, as well as our high estimation of the eminent services you have rendered to the cause of Horticulture.

Your Ob't Serv'ts,

SAMUEL WALKER,
OTIS JOHNSON,
BENJ. V. FRENCH,
} *Committee.*

To J. E. Teschemacher, Esq.

To Samuel Walker,
Otis Johnson,
Benj. V. French, Esqrs.

Committee of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

Gentlemen,—

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing the votes of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, I hand to you herewith a copy of the Address I had the honor to deliver before them on the 16th, for the purpose stated in the last vote.

In so doing, I beg to return my acknowledgment for the kind manner in which you have made the communication, and only fear, that you have too highly appreciated the slight services I have been able to render to a cause, in the practice of which I have spent some of the happiest moments of my life. With sentiments of regard,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Ob't Serv't,

Boston, 18 *Sept.* 1842. J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

ADDRESS.

I HAVE to congratulate you on again meeting at the altars of Horticulture, covered, as they are, with the offerings of our fairest fruits and flowers—and if, in the pure spirit of the human race during the earliest ages, they may be considered as a tribute to our Deity, as one of the officiating priests at these altars, I would desire to direct your first impressions to the propriety of pouring forth feelings of gratitude to that good Being who has not only blessed this land with such productions, but has also bestowed on its inhabitants a taste for the arts of Horticulture, by the exercise of which these offerings have attained such perfection, and are exhibited in such profusion.

I congratulate you that we again meet to give countenance and support to a pursuit which, at the present day, interests and is the delight of the whole civilized world. Yes, wherever a ray of civilization sheds its lustre on this earth, one of the beams of that ray is Horticulture; it forms the charm of the leisure hour of the highest, the wisest, the best; it is the healthy occupation of the humble, the industrious.

Absorbed in the cultivation of his favorite flowers, his patch of vegetables, or his orchard of fruits, the poor man

envies not the wealthy, nor is his sane and well-braced mind disturbed by the diseased and empty dreams of the ambitious.

So thoroughly convinced am I that indulgence in these pursuits carries in its train content and cheerfulness, those sure signs of health, both of body and mind, and induces that position of the heart which enables one to view, without envy, without desire, the palace of the prince or the luxuries of the rich, that wherever it shall please a kind Providence to allot me a station, there will I to my latest day advocate the cause, encourage the dissemination, and strive for the improvement of Horticulture, with all the powers entrusted to my charge.

How happy for millions had Horticulture, with its refinements, been in former times more universally disseminated amongst mankind. What would have been the pages of the history of South America, from its discovery to this day, had Pizarro, and the ministers of religion who accompanied him, associated the cross which they bore in one hand, with the spade, the rake, and the pruning-knife, instead of the lance, the sword, and the gun, in the other? How different would have been the existence and fate of whole generations of natives, who passed lives of misery, and were finally exterminated—how different would be, at this day, the face of the immeasurable plains, the far-stretched forests, in such a heavenly climate! Her history would have been one of peace and prosperity, instead of one of blood and desolation; her plains would have been covered and adorned with swarms of happy and industrious races, by whom the names and the memory of these discoverers and civilizers would have been venerated and held sacred, like that of Mango Capac, who in ancient times introduced the simplest arts of peace among them, instead of being

held in that utter execration which has at length resulted in their total expulsion with shame from the country.

Horticulture may be emphatically named as one of the arts which exhibit most prominently the peace and prosperity of a nation, and should certainly be upheld by all to whom these happy results of human reason and divine religion are dear.

I have read in an English agricultural periodical, otherwise of some eminence, several arguments urged rather vehemently against Horticultural and Floricultural Societies, and their exhibitions of fruits and flowers for prizes. These arguments are chiefly based on the ill-will, the evil disposition or trickery, which sometimes exists amongst the competitors or judges. As if this evil could be entirely avoided in emulation or competition for anything on earth, whether for a dahlia prize or for a throne; as if the ill-will engendered by these exhibitions among the few, could be at all placed in comparison with the pleasure they impart to the many, or with the encouragement they afford to a healthy and delightful occupation. The solidity of such objections stands about in the same rank as those to reading and writing, on account of the forgeries now and then committed.

There is, however, much higher ground at the present day, for congratulation to the lovers of the cause whose advance we here signalize.

It is the rank to which Horticulture has recently attained as a science. It is no longer a mere crude mass of gardeners' secrets for propagating or growing certain plants, of nostrums and recipes for destroying insects and cleansing trees; it has become the constantly improving art of applying scientific, rational and well-digested principles, to perfect the cultivation of the vegetable kingdom, it has suddenly almost become a subject

of delightful and interesting investigation for scientific men of the most refined attainments.

I am far, however, from despising these secrets, these nostrums; they have frequently resulted from the close observation of men of most excellent judgment, men who will be the first to accept the aid of science to strengthen their reasoning powers and guide their judgment. I only rejoice that neither the facts themselves, nor the principles on which they are founded, will any longer remain secret; they will henceforward be made known and commented on by those accustomed to study and to trace carefully the minute operations of nature, to reason and reflect on each new appearance, and to exert all their acuteness in tracing its cause to the utmost verge of human knowledge. And these clear and simple principles, on which all improvements are grounded, must henceforward be described in such plain and intelligible language as will guide those, who, without these habits of study and observation, pursue the cultivation of the soil either as an occupation or a pleasure. Horticulture is now capable of becoming to the agriculturist what the chemical laboratory is to the dyer and the manufacturer. It is in the garden and the greenhouse that useful experiments may be made on the value of different manures when mixed with different soils, their effects accurately tested on various kinds of plants, their modes of operation carefully and repeatedly observed, and the economy of their application practically ascertained. And these experiments are more necessary at the present day, when we are inundated with artificial and natural manures and composts of all descriptions, whose virtues and efficacy are boasted of and lauded for the purpose of sale, with more than a pedlar's energy.

Owing to the kindness of Mr. Benjamin Bangs, of this

city, who presented to me a small portion of Guano, brought by one of his vessels, the Henry Lee, from the coast of Peru, it has fallen to my lot to try the effects of this much celebrated manure on several plants. The chemical constitution of this substance renders it probable that it is the excrement of birds, which has, during countless ages, accumulated on the Peruvian coast, where it forms beds of considerable thickness, and where it has for several centuries been used by the inhabitants of that sterile coast to raise luxuriant crops of corn. There are this year sixty English vessels employed in fetching this manure to the English farmers.

The most recent, and probably most correct analysis of Guano, that by Voelckel, shows that it contains many of the ingredients favorable to vegetation, such as several salts of ammonia, phosphate of lime or the chief component part of bonedust in abundance, potash, soda, and as much as one-third of organic matter, which would furnish humus with a little clay and sand.

Immediately on receiving this Guano, about the 17th June of this year, I commenced my experiments, which I will now explain in order, and as briefly as possible.

First observing that all those plants which were treated with Guano were potted in a mixture, consisting of plain earth without any manure, sand, and a little leaf mould and peat, with which the Guano was mixed—that those plants which compare with them have been grown in our richest compost—and that both have had the same attention, and been grown otherwise under the same circumstances.

Fuchsia fulgens—one year seedling, potted 17th June, 2½ inches high with one teaspoonful not piled up, of Guano—repotted 9th August, then 12 inches high, with another spoonful of Guano—is now 1½ foot high.

The contrast between this and the two years old plant is very striking, both as to luxuriance of growth and color of the foliage, the plant with Guano being vastly superior. I think also that the color of the flower is improved; it is well known among gardeners that it is rather difficult to grow this plant well.

Pelargonium—two seedlings grown with Guano and one of the same sowing without: on the 17th June these two were potted with one teaspoonful of Guano, and repotted on the 9th August with another teaspoonful; here also the difference in favor of Guano is very great.

China Roses—two cuttings with Guano, potted 17th June, with one teaspoonful Guano—one was then 7 inches high, the other 4½, they are now 34 inches and 28 inches respectively, with large healthy foliage and stem; these have not received a second application of Guano.

Celosia cristata or Cockscomb—one seedling, with one teaspoonful and one of the same sowing without—the size of the stem, foliage, and head of that with Guano is more than double that of the other, and the difference in the green color of the leaves remarkable.

Salvia patens with one teaspoonful of Guano—the effect here has been to lengthen the joints, and the flower appears a trifle smaller than usual.

Acacia Farnesiana—a seedling showing the size of the foliage and length of the joints previous to the application of a teaspoonful of Guano, and the remarkable growth of both afterwards.

Camellia with two teaspoonsful, 17th June, and none since. This specimen which was quite small and unhealthy before the addition of Guano, as may be seen by the lower leaves, exhibits in a most marked manner, by its beautiful large deep green leaves and healthy bud, the action of this manure.

I have also exhibited a Camellia grown with a large proportion of fine wood charcoal, the foliage and bud is extremely fine and luxuriant, and of a very healthy green color, but as may be seen, not at all equal to that worked with Guano.

One Balsam, 17th June, 2 spoonsful, repotted 9th August with two more to which a little lime was added.

This is an ugly specimen, being nearly past flowering; but I sent it to confirm an observation in the London Gardener's Chronicle, which states that the Balsams worked there with Guano, came with smaller flowers—it is evidently the case here, but I have watched it carefully and found that not a single flower missed bearing its seed vessel, and that every seed vessel I have opened, is quite full of perfect seeds containing from 14 to 20 in each. I wish this point to be carefully remembered, as I shall found some farther remarks upon it.

From what I have seen of Guano it is quite clear that its action is rapid and powerful on the stem and foliage, increasing their size and deepening their green color; of this fact there can be no doubt. I think it probable that it diminishes the size of the flower in some cases, and that it improves the seed, both in quantity and quality—of this, however, much more experiment is required to prove the certainty. I have one more remark to make; when those plants were repotted, which received a second application, the roots were very numerous, and appeared in the most vigorous health—thick, succulent, pure white, the tips with that hairy appearance so well known by cultivators as a sign of strong growth.

In Peru it is customary, when using Guano to raise pepper, to manure three times, first on appearance of the roots, then on the appearance of the leaves, and lastly on the formation of the fruit.

I think the experiment of its action on all fruits, particularly the larger fruit trees, as apples, pears, peaches, &c., will be extremely interesting, as well as on the vine, which is well known to be excessively greedy for rich food, particularly for bone manure, the chief ingredient of which, phosphate of lime, Guano contains in considerable quantity.

But if Horticulture be indebted to science for many improvements, it is amply able to repay this debt with interest. The Garden, with its concomitant Greenhouse, is the true study-chamber of the Botanist—here he will find arranged, as on shelves, in perfect order for reference and examination, nature's works in thousands of volumes, written in living characters. Here he can collate with, or investigate from, the living plant, the characters and descriptions of the older botanists, often only imperfectly obtained by them from the dried specimen of the Herbarium; nay, here imagination may sometimes even transport him to the once visited Alpine rock, or Tropical forest—and for the purpose of studying properly the plants of his own country, a living collection is highly important. It is impossible for him to exhaust his time in watching the growth, inflorescence or habits of each in its native spot, but collected in the garden or the greenhouse, with proper attention to their natural soil and circumstances, this often becomes both practicable and delightful.

For if the Horticulture of the olden time be not that of the present, neither is the Botany of the past age that of the present one. The time has gone by when a Botanist could boast, without a blush, that he had never cultivated a plant; he must now know not merely the name, but the nature, of the individuals of the vegetable kingdom; he must study their structure during the advance from

germination to maturity, must become acquainted with the functions of their various parts, must watch their growth and transformations, and examine with his own eyes many operations of the living plant, on which it is impossible to gather knowledge from the Herbarium; in fine, the study of vegetable physiology in the living individual, is now indispensable to the Botanist.

It is the want of good collections of living plants that we find here the great barrier to our advance in this science; in Europe, Botanic gardens abound everywhere, into which all newly discovered plants are quickly introduced, and thus the multiplication of the essential means of study is rapid—here we must depend chiefly on books, and I need hardly state how much more valuable and interesting is the book of nature than the book of man. A remnant of the ignorance of, and want of interest in vegetable physiology, of the older botanists, I think is found in the aversion many of them still entertain towards the transformations in flowers, effected by the art of the Horticulturist, either by hybridisation or by the multiplication of parts, causing what is called double flowers. To me this aversion appears to arise from a contracted view of the subject—all these transformations are operations of nature, all take place in accordance with her laws; therefore all are deserving of study and of systematic arrangement, and when well understood they must throw much light on the functions of different parts, as well as on the relations these parts bear to each other. Every deviation from regular structure, called by the man of science abnormal, must afford insight into the laws of that structure; and I am convinced that the more these changes are studied by the scientific Botanist, the more enlightened will become the views on those portions of the vegetable kingdom which are now comparatively obscure.

I cannot resist the temptation to explain a single instance where the close observation of the growth of plants is of importance, and I do so more willingly as the result is likely to be useful, and bears directly upon the interesting subject of Guano.

The nectariferous juices, or, as it is commonly called, the honey in flowers, is usually separated or secreted by glandular bodies called nectaries, and this honey has by many been supposed to be of indispensable service in the fecundation of the seed; but there are also glands on the leaves and leaf stalks, (petioles) of many plants, which perform the same office of secreting honey; here, of course, it cannot be of use for this purpose. Such glands exist on the petioles, or leaf stalks, of most of the Acacia tribe, on the tips of three or four of the lower serratures on the leaves of Grewia, on various parts of the leaves or stems of the Balsam, on Passiflora, and many other plants. These glands only secrete honey during the youth and growth of the leaf; it is then only that their operation and beautiful structure can be properly observed; when the leaf has attained its full growth and perfection, the active part of these glands dries up, the time for observing their powers is past, and the leaf then proceeds in its own important function of elaborating the sap. It has been lately surmised, and it appears to me with every probability of truth, that this honey is an excretion thrown off, of the superabundant and useless part of the juices, after the leaf or flower has selected all that is necessary, precisely analogous to the excretions of the animal frame. I will attempt, very briefly, to show that this view, if correct, is of some importance both to Agriculture and Horticulture. Mr. A. A. Hayes, of Roxbury, in a beautiful, simple, and I believe original experiment, exhibited before the Chemical Society of Bos-

ton this spring, proved the existence of phosphoric acid (probably combined) in several seeds, by immersing sections of them in weak solutions of sulphate or acetate of copper; in whatever part of the seed phosphoric acid existed, on that part was deposited a precipitate of phosphate of copper;—this was particularly evident in the seeds of Indian corn.

A certain quantity of phosphoric acid, or phosphates, is therefore necessary to the existence of these seeds; and that part of the plant, (probably the flower,) destined to perform the function of preparing the juices for these seeds, must go on exerting its utmost powers in selecting and rejecting until the requisite quantity of phosphates and other ingredients for the seed are obtained. Now the phosphates in most soils exist in extremely minute quantities; therefore, those plants and flowers whose seeds require any quantity, must extract large portions of food from the soil before they can select the amount of phosphates necessary for the perfection of their seeds; and probably only as many seeds arrive at maturity as the plant can procure phosphates to complete; the remainder, embryos of which are always formed in abundance, are abortive,—that is, never come to perfection.

The same line of reasoning of course applies to the other necessary ingredients of seeds. If, therefore, we present to a plant food containing an abundant supply of these ingredients, it seems reasonable to suppose that we shall produce more seeds, or rather that more of the embryo seeds will be perfected. Now I have before stated that the chemical analysis of Guano shows that it contains, in abundance, most of the necessary ingredients of plants and seeds, the nitrogen of its ammonia being absolutely requisite for the cellular, vascular and other parts of the stem and leaves, and its phosphoric acid, as well

as its nitrogen, for the seeds; and if future experience should confirm what I have to-day stated as an opinion, that the flowers of plants manured with Guano become smaller, it may be accounted for on the assumption that as there is presented to the plant these ingredients in abundance, particularly those necessary for the seed, the flower and its glands, whose office it is to prepare the latter, have less work to perform, less food to analyze, less to select and less to reject; hence there is no necessity to have them of so large a size as where much exertion of these functions is required. The seed will also be larger and in greater quantity.

I offer this train of reasoning on an abstruse and little understood subject with the utmost diffidence, and certainly under the impression that we have not yet sufficient evidence or experience on this most interesting manure to offer a solid and well-grounded opinion; but it is at all events a sufficient foundation on which to lay the superstructure of experiment.

Horticulture is probably still in its infancy in this country; but if so, it is the infancy of a giant. How few have hitherto devoted their whole attention to raising new varieties of fruits, flowers or vegetables from seed, and yet we have already, among flowers, the almost unsurpassed Camellia Wilderi, raised by our indefatigable President, with several others of great beauty. The seedling Pelargoniums, exhibited this spring in the rooms of this Society, are not far from some of the best imported from Europe. In fruits, we may with pride refer to the strawberry, raised by an active member of this Society,* which has deservedly acquired so much celebrity,—to many of

* Hovey's Seedling. There is also a good seedling Strawberry raised by Mr. Warren, of Brighton, closely resembling the Methven.

our native apples and pears, to Mr. Manning's cherries, to several new plums which have been exhibited. I have also tasted seedling peaches from private gardens, unnamed and little known, which may successfully vie, for flavor and size, with many European fruits possessed of high sounding titles. And indeed, we have everything to encourage endeavors in this branch—for it requires but little attention from the hand of man to produce these improvements. Nature has been lavish in her gifts to this climate. The glorious beauties of our sunsets amply attest the purity of our atmosphere, and the almost tropical sun which rides over our heads during the summer months, perfectly matures the wood, the juices, the pollen and the seeds of our plants. For the grateful shade of other lands, the ingenuity of the Horticulturist here can easily find a substitute; but to produce or to imitate our glorious sunlight, is beyond the art of those of many other countries. It has been thought that our long winters are a serious impediment to our Horticulture, but it is not so. The very essence of this pursuit is to overcome difficulties, to make the wintry desert blossom like the rose; if every circumstance were favorable, if everything flourished spontaneously, of what value would be the exertions of the gardener? It is the long privation of the charms of Flora and Pomona, by our protracted winter, which makes them so eagerly sought after when they do come. The very length of our winter acts, on the one hand, as a stimulus to the gardener to produce his early fruits and flowers; and on the other hand, increases the desire of the patrons of Horticulture to enjoy them. I believe that it would be a very profitable speculation for the builders of new houses in the country, or even in the town, to contrive, at the back of each, a small greenhouse about 15 feet by 12, just enough for

the inhabitant to employ his leisure hours in cultivating, with his own hand, a few exotic plants. The expense of this structure could not exceed $100, or $150, and no doubt many would be found who would cheerfully pay from $20 to $50 additional rent for such a true and constant enjoyment. If properly arranged originally, by placing a small boiler in the brick work, at the back of the fire-place in the adjoining room, with pipes containing hot water circulating around it in the interior, no extra expense for fuel, or trouble would be required. Even those who do not delight in exotic flowers, would have no objection to use it as a grapery, where fine sorts of this luscious fruit might be cultivated in the highest perfection.

There is evidently an increasing taste for plants to decorate the parlor, but the greatest hindrance to their flourishing luxuriantly is the want of vertical light and properly regulated heat; in structures such as I recommend both these difficulties are obviated, and they would no doubt succeed admirably. Those who remember Mr. Towne's well cultivated plants, will not require proof of this statement.

I trust, also, that in a few years attention will be more directed to the exhibition of true taste, whether in laying out the small garden plot around the house, or in more extensive ornamental grounds. For the cost is the same, whether the labor of planting and making walks be expended in a manner consonant to true taste or otherwise; and the principles of this true taste are extremely simple and easy of application. Had time permitted, I should like to have laid down a few of these principles, and also to have said a few words on the subject so essential to landscape gardening, of harmony, which should be studied with an artist's eye, both in the plantation of masses

and lines of trees, with regard to their mode of growth and foliage, as well as in the arrangement of the colors of the flower garden. I must also leave untouched another subject of great importance; I mean the scientific arrangement of trees and plants in gardens, an object which, when attained, not only increases immeasurably the interest of a garden, but leads even those unscientific minds, which are strongly imbued with a love of order and arrangement, to enjoy and delight in the beautiful domain of the vegetable kingdom.

It would be wrong, however, to devote all our attention to the ornamental branches of Horticulture; the useful demands an equal, if not a more extensive share. Perfection in the growth of those healthy luxuries of the dinner-table, vegetables, is a main part of the gardener's aim. The value of one portion of these edible plants consists in the perfection of the early shoots, the stems and the foliage; such are the asparagus, the rhubarb, the cabbage, the lettuce, the cellery, &c.—of another portion, it consists in the perfection of the seed, such as peas, beans, &c.—in a third, the perfection is to be produced in the pulpy or cellular mass which covers and surrounds the seed, as the squash, melon, cucumber, &c.—and, in a fourth, in the perfection of the root, as in the radish, the carrot, the beet, the potato, &c. Now in the consideration of the action of various manures, these points must be the chief objects of study, and it is here that experiments on Guano and other manures seem of importance. If, as appears by the plants exhibited, that the action of Guano is great on the stalk and foliage, then its value should be great in the cultivation of cellery, rhubarb, &c.; if it be found, as appears to me likely, that it improves the seed, then it will be valuable for peas, beans, &c.

All these considerations induce me to think it probable that we are still in our infancy on these subjects, and that

the value of horticultural societies, to nurse this infancy to a healthy manhood, will become every year more and more evident.

But if horticultural societies have done much to advance this pursuit, horticultural publications have perhaps done more. I was an original subscriber to Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, the first of these publications, and I have watched with much interest the progress and effects of that and the other publications which have sprung from its example. I do not hesitate to state my conviction that without such publications many of these societies would not now be in existence, and that thousands of individuals who have found innocent and delightful resources and excitement in Horticulture, would have been ruined at the tavern or the gambling-house,—finally, that it is impossible to calculate the advantages bestowed on mankind by the vast diffusion of a taste for Horticulture, which these publications have mainly contributed to produce. I cannot now enter more into detail of these advantages; besides a very brief instance will elucidate them with more force.

In the Gardener's Chronicle, published in London 5th May, this year, there is an account of the method of growing asparagus, at Guipuscoa, on the Spanish coast. The beds are formed on the borders of salt water, which at spring tides is allowed to flow in through channels cut for the purpose, thus inundating the roots. Once a year they are covered with about two inches of night soil, which is forked in in the autumn; in the spring a thick layer of leaves is laid on, through which the asparagus shoots rise, in size from three to six inches diameter, or more than double the size of the finest grown here. Nearly the largest head of asparagus I have ever seen, I found during one of my botanical excursions growing wild on

the edge of one of the salt marshes at Dorchester in this vicinity, just where the land rises into little hillocks covered with small wood. Here, with the exception of the night soil, nature's operation closely resembles that followed at Guipuscoa; the salt water has occasionally access to the roots, and the shoots rise through the bed of leaves with which the autumnal decadence has protected the root. On reading the account in the Gardener's Chronicle, all these facts recurred to my memory, and I have no doubt that some pieces of salt marsh, to which, by a little management, the salt water might be occasionally admitted, could be most profitably converted into asparagus beds, which in luxuriance and produce would far surpass many at present in existence. At all events it offers a very fair chance of success. Scarcely any one who has attended to the subject can fail to have recognized, in some way or other, the value of horticultural publications.

I cannot help congratulating you, ere we part, on the resolution to admit the ladies to participate in all the pleasures of our meetings; for whether we regard the department of fruit, flowers, or vegetables, they are unquestionably the chief supporters and promoters of Horticulture. Were it not for female society, who would care to decorate the festive hall with flowers, or would the plodding man of business feel any interest in enlivening the parlour window with the choicest beauties of the greenhouse. In the happiest hour of her life, the maiden must be crowned with the bridal wreath of flowers; is she sick, the fragrance and delicate form of flowers soothes her weary day, and assuages her anguish; and when her pure spirit is translated to heaven, flowers must deck her mortal remains and ornament her tomb. In the pursuits which tend to brutalize the human species, in

war, at the inebriating cup, or the gambler's board, man stands alone; or if woman shares, hers is only the share of suffering;—but in all those pursuits which tend to ennoble the race, to advance civilization, or encourage refinement, there she stands at his side to rejoice, to enjoy, to stimulate by her applause, to reward by her smile—so that the presence and sanction of woman is a feather which we may add with pride to the plume of Horticulture; and to us Horticulturists her patronage is like the atmosphere of liberty to the free—if we have it not we languish and die. Let us, therefore, hail her appearance at our assemblies and entertainments with delight; not as a boon conferred by us, but as her right by all the laws of justice and chivalry. When we tilt for prizes, shall not beauty grace our tournament, and enliven our feast? But time warns me that I must close a theme on most points of which I seem hardly to have touched, and others of some importance I have not even hinted at.

I will, therefore, conclude by remarking, that when we contemplate the child with his wooden spade, turning up the ground, and looking with wonder and delight at the springing of the seeds his own little hands have committed to the earth; when we cast our eyes over the magnificent display of fruits and flowers, produced by the gardener in the full exercise of manhood; and, above all, when we view the silvery headed old man, creeping around his garden or his greenhouse, thankfully rejoicing that he is permitted to enjoy the flowers and fruits of another season, we can hardly help feeling, with deep emotions of gratitude, that the faculty of improving the produce of the soil, or Horticulture, is a blessed gift from Heaven, on which may be employed, with satisfaction and delight, the early gleam, the steady flame, and the latest spark of human existence.